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Seeds *for your farm*

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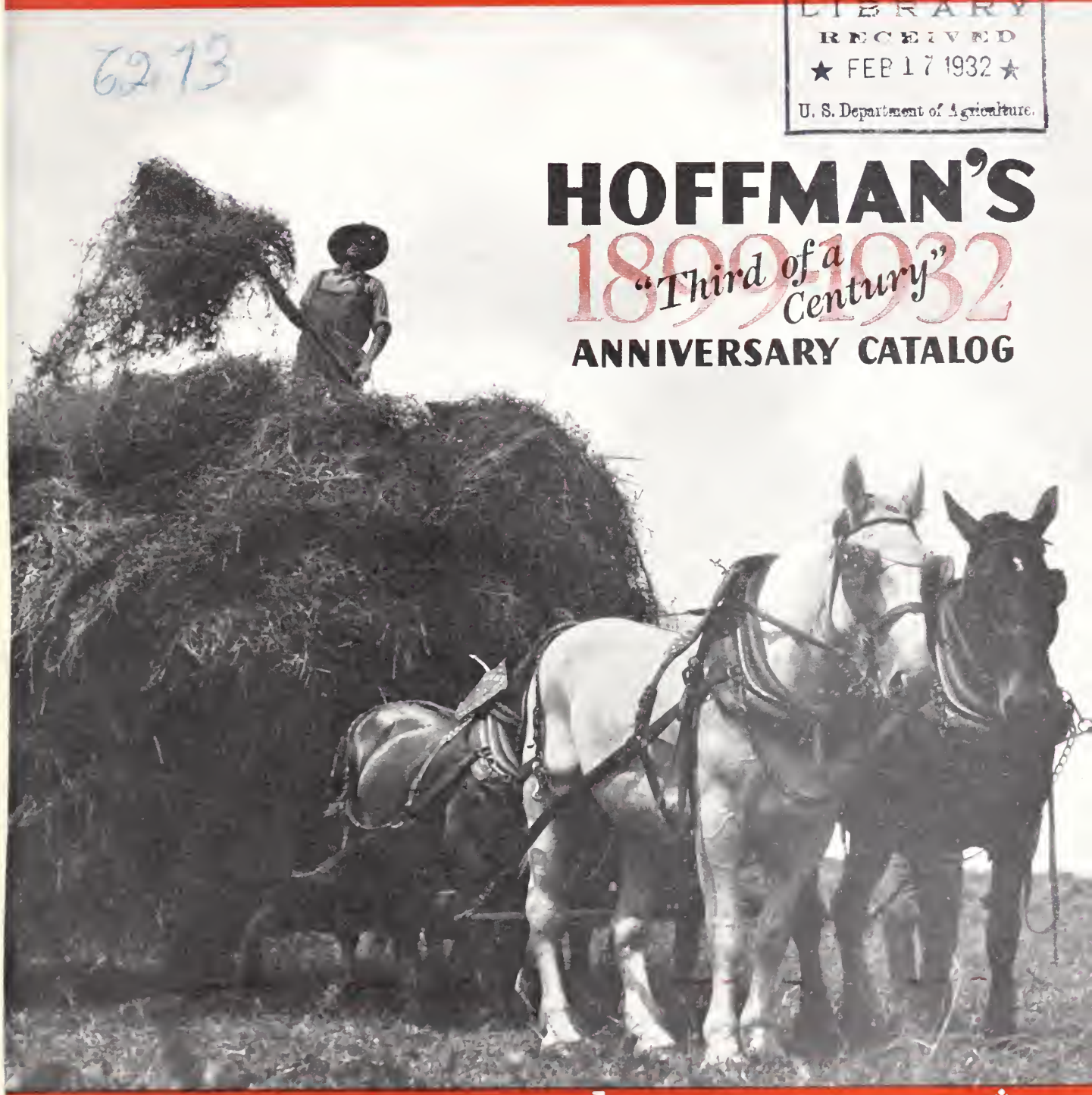


HOFFMAN'S

1899-1932 "Third of a Century"

ANNIVERSARY CATALOG

safe – sound – sure

CLEAN HARDY TESTED SOUND

Time to Think

IT'S PLEASANT, and profitable, to take a breathing spell once in awhile, . . . and THINK. . . . But it's MOST profitable to think . . . . beforehand. The time to think about Fall crops is in the early Spring. . . . and one main thing to think of seriously is Seeds. . . . seeds for those crops!

Seeds are just about the smallest part of your investment anyway. . . . It don't take nearly so many dollars this year to buy all the seeds you need {prices are much lower}.

The same amount of money is invested in your farm—whether you use the finest or just average seeds. The same amount of time, money and hard work is used all year long, regardless. Except that seeds that are free from weeds actually make you work less.

And yet, after the year's over, after you've spent all that time—the few cents extra for the BEST seed has grown into many dollars in extra bushels and larger crops—and of finer quality that bring better prices.

NOW is the time to think. NOW is the time to start in the right direction for best crop results. Hoffman's seeds have helped other farmers along that road. They can help you.

Successful farming in these days —demands the sowing of Good Seed

. . . A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County), PA. . . .

THIRTY-THREE YEARS

THIRTY-THREE YEARS! They go faster than we think. Sometimes they bring a lot of changes. Again, sometimes they don't. When they do there's always a reason.

Thirty-three years ago A. H. Hoffman grew some specially fine wheat on his farm. His neighbors knew this and bought their seed from him. Year after year they used to come to the sales he'd hold. It started with wheat, then potatoes, then other crops.

He was interested in seed improvement, studied it locally, studied what other progressive farmers were doing in other parts of the country. Before he knew it he was in the seed business. Hoffman's seed began to be known, not only in Lancaster County but all over the country as well. State Experiment Stations began to make tests of it. They're still buying it today.

Hoffman found it was possible to reduce the amount of weeds in a bushel of seed. Hoffman found it was possible to increase the yield per bushel. Hoffman found it was desirable with corn, for instance, to protect it against frost and mould by curing in a special building instead of the usual corn crib. Hoffman did all these things.

Perhaps Mr. Hoffman took a little more interest in seed improvement because he was a farmer himself. The same seeds he was improving he was also planting on his own farm. It really takes men who are personally interested in the results of their work to do that work well.

As Hoffman's seeds became nationally known—nationally sold, they found that many other seed firms sold their seeds for lower prices. True, those seeds weren't quite as carefully selected, they weren't as free from weeds, they didn't grow quite as good crops. But lots of people would buy only on price.

Some of Hoffman's friends seriously and honestly advised us to sell seeds of a little lower quality so we could compete in price. But you can't change a policy that's bred in the bone. And further, the truest economy is measured by results, not by what a thing cost. The business was first started on a quality basis. Its growth was because of that same quality. Its future must be based on it, too.

Thirty-three years, a third of a century. The same family still in the business that A. H. Hoffman started because his friends wanted to buy his seeds. Today those friends have increased till they're scattered over the nation. To them, one and all, we extend the sincere wish that they have prosperous crops this year. And we guarantee that Hoffman's seeds are today, as thirty-three years ago, the best help we can possibly give toward insuring the sort of crops that bring you prosperity.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County), PA.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Grows like Red Clover—not as tall—finer stemmed—blossom is nearly white. Makes finer hay. Goes farther when sowing the seed. . . Alsike is a sure 'catch'. Is not subject to 'clover sickness'—has more of a root system, stands great ranges of temperature—is less liable to winter-kill. Alsike is a hardy plant.

Mixing Alsike with Red Clover is a good plan. Two to three parts Red Clover to one part Alsike. . . Alsike is a good, cheap, sure Clover.

"Extra" brand Alsike is first quality, northern-grown seed, cleaned free from foul weeds, and of sound growth. Cannot help but please you. Has been pleasing great numbers of eastern farmers for many years.

"Economy" Alsike means a saving in cost of seed. May contain some White Dutch Clover, or some Timothy—thus lowering the purity, but certainly not hurting the quality. See Price List.

White (Dutch) Clover

Has long creepy growth. Constantly renews itself—its stems coming in contact with the earth, forming new plants. Makes good pasture, high in protein, readily eaten by stock. Stands trampling. Provides early spring grazing. Furnishes abundant nectar for bees.

Japan Clover (Lespedeza)

Makes but a small growth, except in Southern locations. Japan Clover lives in the South through the hot Summer months, when other clovers can't. Thrives on poor land—broadcast 15 to 18 lbs. to acre.

Crimson Clover

Used largely for a cover crop and for plowing under for soil improvement. Lasts only one year. By sowing Crimson in corn or after an early Spring crop, you can add an immense amount of humus and nitrogen to your soil. After sowing, cultivate and roll. Sow one bu. on 3 to 4 acres. You will get a better stand and more nitrogen if seed is inoculated—see page 10.

"ECONOMICAL MIXTURE"

½ Red Clover, ¼ Alsike, ¼ Timothy. The use of this seed increases steadily each year. It is made up right here at our plant. We know and cheerfully testify that strictly good-quality seed goes into it. . . . Sells low in price, saves something on seed bills.

"Economical Mixture" a very proper one for either hay, pasture or soiling purposes. The proportion is approximately one-fourth Timothy, one-fourth Alsike, and one-half Red Clover. This is made from lots of mixed Clovers, and mixed Timothy and Alsike—that were, for the most part produced and harvested in this mixed condition. The market for such seed being narrow, the farmer growing it sells it for less than he could get if the grasses were separate. Aside from these mixtures, this combination is made up of seed of the regular high grades.

With added facilities for the proper mixing of seeds that were recently installed here, you will find us better prepared than ever before to serve you satisfactorily in any special seed-mixing you would want done. In this "Economical Mixture"—you will find a thoroughly mixed, even proportioned product. And one that has real value, too. We repeat—"Economical Mixture" is desirable-quality seed—showing good tests, free from foul weeds and of sound germination. Users will be well repaid for the moderate investment required. See Price List.

RED CLOVER

"Extra" Quality Seed *U. S. Verified Origin*

Here is one crop where quality and source of seed count for a great deal.

Hoffman's "Extra" Red Clover answers splendidly to both those requirements.

"Extra" Red Clover—Native

To buy seed offered as 'home-grown' or 'U. S.-grown' or 'Northern-grown' does not insure you of the right seed for your section. Some far-Northern U. S. seed is not fit for Eastern sowing.

But here you have the protection of the Government on this important seed-item. Here is U. S. Verified Seed. Buy it—sow it—and you've used the very best available.

Every bag of Hoffman's "Extra" U. S. Verified Seed has a tag that tells where it was grown. This is Government information. Federal inspectors have kept tab all along the line. They may drop in here any day—check our stocks, consult our records—every bushel must be accounted for.

Besides seed of absolutely-known source, you here buy only the choicest quality. "Extra" tests just as high as seed can test. Average test for years, over 99.50%. Free of foul weeds. Soundest growth. Only the strains that have proven adapted to Eastern and Northern conditions are here offered to you. The surest protection ever, backs up every bag.

"Safe" Red Clover

Is just what its name implies—'safe' to sow. Not equal to "Extra" but matches the co-called 'first-grade' seed sold by many dealers—often better than their leading brands. Is free from dangerous weeds—purity tests average 99.25%. "Safe" brand provides a saving, while "Extra" pleases the most critical seed-buyer.

Mammoth (Sapling) Clover

Much like the regular Red Clover. Used for about the same purposes. Mammoth is a little coarser—grows taller—ripens later—roots deeper. Produces but one crop of hay—affords less pasture after cut. Thrives on poorer soils. Withstands drouth quite well. Just one grade "Extra" quality—is sold.

"Economy" Native Red Clover

This is *not* low-quality seed. It is free from foul weeds and of sound growth. It is from Northern sections and suited to your locality.

Sometimes Red Clover seed can be bought at a lower price because it may contain a little Alfalfa; or maybe a trace of sweet clover; or perhaps some alsike clover—a small percentage of other crop seeds.

These other seeds reduce the test below the "Extra" standard. But this don't hurt the seed. Many folks mix other seeds with their clover anyway before sowing.

As the name implies, you can safely save some money on this seed.

TIMOTHY SEED

When Timothy Seed was first sold here in 1905, it was determined that nothing but the best seed obtainable would be handled. That policy has resulted in the now famous "Farmer's Choice" brand.

"Farmer's Choice" Seed is the heaviest part of the best Timothy Cleaned Clean. Light weight immature seeds have been removed by most modern cleaning methods. Tests for purity average from 99.65 to 99.80 per cent. The very, very small portion of impurities does not consist of dangerous weeds, but of harmless fibre and other grass seeds, principally clover and alsike.

"Farmer's Choice" Timothy Seed

Farmer's Choice Timothy Seed Provides Sound, Sure Stands. Every bag of Timothy Seed—like other seed you buy from us—must come up to your expectation of quality or you don't need to keep it—simply return it and we'll refund your money in full, paying all freight charges. You are allowed all the time you need to have tests made.

There is not a large crop of Timothy Seed this year. The quality is good. Buy "Farmer's Choice" Timothy Seed this year. Do not buy another kind of seed because it is lower in price. The difference cannot be great—and the small extra money put into "Farmer's Choice" Seed will mean for you good, clean fields, and better stands of grass. Your purchase will please you.

Sow alone 6 to 8 quarts of seed per acre. When Clover is to be added in the Spring, only 4 to 6 quarts per acre need be sown. The uses of Timothy in regard to its relation to modern agriculture need not be mentioned here. Our readers know what it means to have a heavy, uniform, weed-free stand of Timothy. Sowing Hoffman's "Farmers Choice" seed will help greatly toward the desired results. See Price List.

ALSIKE and TIMOTHY

Some claim that more forage can be taken from land seeded to mixtures of grasses and clovers than when any one plant has possession of the soil. There are those who think otherwise, yet many are using this mixture very successfully.

These two crops are well suited for growing together. Both thrive on a wide variety of soils—both are pretty sure to "catch"—either will thrive in low places—ripen close together—aid each other.

The Alsike, a legume, deposits nitrogen in the soil, thus improving the chances of the Timothy—and the latter supports the Alsike, so that it can function better. Virgin seed of this mixture can often be bought to good advantage. The proportion usually averages 20 to 25% of Alsike Clover.

Very free from weed seeds. That is the point to be watched in buying mixtures, that the weed seed content is low. Certain unfair firms by offering mixtures at ridiculously low prices are enabled to work off undesirable lots of seed. Avoid "bargain" seeds, in the end they cost more.

This mixture is costing you less than the straight seeds would cost you, and you can have assurance that your land will not be overrun with foul weeds. Many folks sow this seed each year.

The sowing rate averages about 12 to 16 pounds per acre. A trial of this combination will prove profitable. See Price List for quotations.

SWEET CLOVER

Sweet Clover ranks today as one of the nation's most valuable legumes. Authorities everywhere recommend it.

Sweet Clover, like Alfalfa, is rich in protein—fine for pasture. Prepares soils for Alfalfa. Will grow where other clover and alfalfa fail—on land too low or wet, or on land too hard and compact for them. Is a great soil-enriching crop, splendid for green manure, rich in nitrogen. Roots are soft and tender, easily plowed. Fits well into crop rotation—thrives in all parts of the country. Nothing better to improve worn-out fields at so little labor and expense.

Many sow Sweet Clover in corn fields at last cultivation. Good seed sown under favorable conditions, gives a fine growth—supplies a winter covering, and pasture in the early Spring. Sweet Clover will do well in most any soil—yet two things are important: (1) Sweet Clover does need lime. (2) The seed should be inoculated (read page 10). See that your soil is right in lime—the lime requirement for Sweet Clover is about like that for Alfalfa. Sow about 20 lbs. per acre. Seed should be covered.

Our Sweet Clover seed has been scarified. This helps germination—scratches or breaks the shell so seed can get proper moisture to start.

White Blossom Sweet Clover

The most popular variety is this biennial White Blossom (Melilotus Alba). This plant lives two years, then dies. Planted either Spring or Fall of one year, it will live until Fall of the following year. If left go to seed, Sweet Clover will reseed itself and last for years. Its value is for hay, pasture, soil improvement and to inoculate soils for Alfalfa. Seems immune to diseases which often ruin other clovers. Sown in the Spring, it will make a fine growth of hay in the Fall of the same year. Next Spring, growth is rapid and may be used for hay or pasture. Two crops of hay may be made and another crop will follow in the late Fall. This last crop will go to seed. This cutting would make hay, but of a coarse nature, not as palatable as the crops made earlier. If neglected and allowed to grow too large, stems become hard and bitter and leaves fall off.

Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover

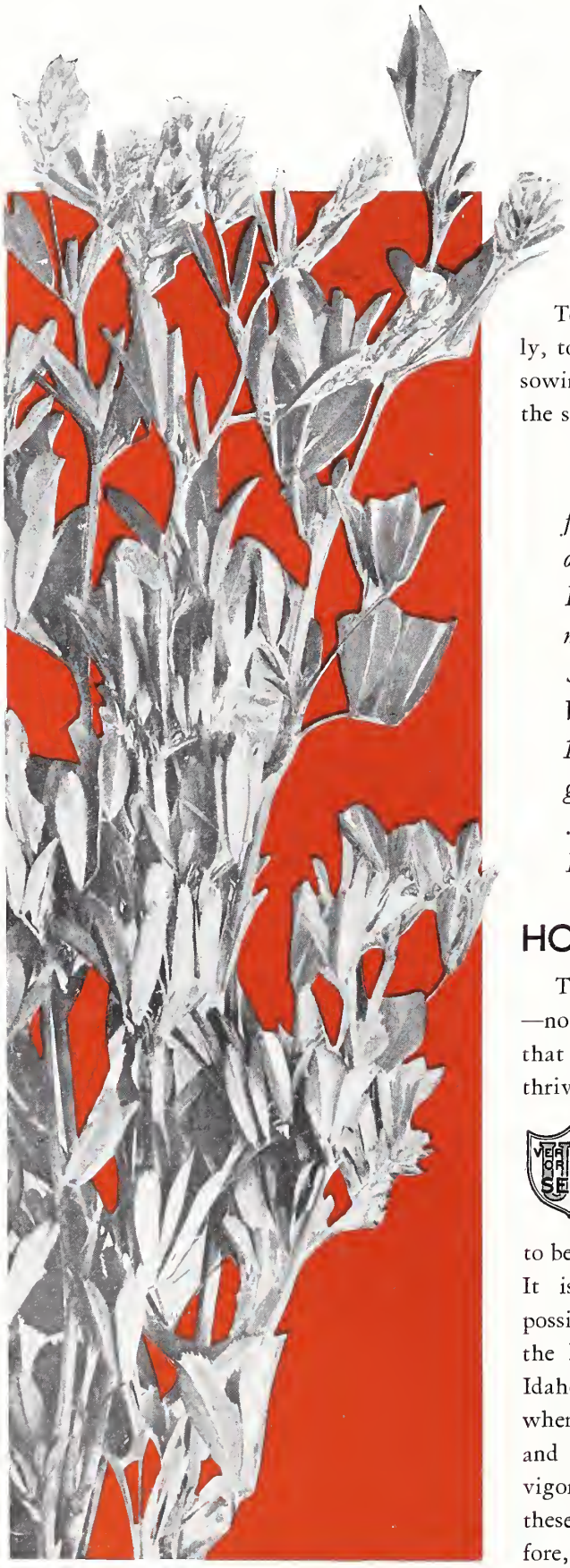
Yellow-flowering biennial Sweet Clover (Melilotus Officinalis). Don't confuse it with the annual yellow-blossom for that is no good. This yellow biennial is preferred by some because of its finer stems—making a finer grade of hay or pasture. Grows erect, yet is possibly in some cases apt to be a little more recumbent than the White Blossom variety, 2½ to 3 feet the first year—4 to 5 the second. Stems nearly as fine as alfalfa.

Grundy County Sweet Clover

Now a popular strain of the biennial White Blossom Sweet. Grows stems of finer texture—not as tall. About two weeks earlier. Makes finer hay—more palatable feed.

Folks who desire more information on Sweet Clover, can get Free Bulletins from the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., also the Kansas and Nebraska State Departments. Just write and ask for them.

It pays well to inoculate your Sweet Clover Seed. Please note page 10.



ALFALFA

MANY more acres will be sown to Alfalfa this year. Recent country-wide drouths gave Alfalfa a chance to show its merits. No more need be said here as to how well Alfalfa came through the test, compared to most everything else in the grass line.

Too much stress cannot be laid on this vital point—namely, to know for a certainty the kind of Alfalfa Seed you are sowing. Much of the chance for success or failure depends on the seed sown. Here is offered:

The genuine United States Government Verified-Origin Seed. That means—there is a co-operative agreement between the growers, the Federal Government, and ourselves—with Government inspection to check up on us. . . . . Uncle Sam's official tag will be on every bag of Hoffman Verified-Origin Alfalfa and Red Clover Seeds for 1932. . . . . You will be sure where your Seed was grown. Every pound carefully checked and sealed. . . . . This protects you against unsuitable seed. Profit by this protection—sow Hoffman's Seed.

HOFFMAN'S "NORTHWEST" ALFALFA

The Government's Verified Origin plan assures origin only—not quality of seed. What you want in any Alfalfa seed that you sow is first, clean seed—then a hardy strain that will thrive for you. Here is just that kind of seed.

Many years' experience has proven—that Alfalfa seed from the far northwestern part of the United States is the hardiest—surest to catch—surest to thrive—surest to stay—and the most prolific to be had. Our "Northwest" Brand represents just such seed. It is recommended unconditionally as the choicest seed possible to secure. It is produced in the districts adjacent to the North Rockies, and mostly in the States of Montana, Idaho and the Dakotas—in fact, the most Northern sections where Alfalfa seed can be matured. It is the cleanest, brightest and strongest seed from these sections. Only a strong, vigorous strain can endure the severe climatic conditions of these Northern seasons. Feeble plants can't live there. Therefore, the seed matured is hardy.

(*Continued next page*)

"NORTHWEST" ALFALFA

(Continued)

Our supply of "Northwest" Alfalfa Seed is of as fine quality as was produced this year—bright-colored, plump, clean, healthy seed. This is the year for the alfalfa seed buyer to beware of low-priced offerings—they will be quite numerous. The very finest looking seed made in the United States this year was made in States in the South and Southwest. But don't be misled into sowing any alfalfa seed because it is cheap—especially this year. Here at Hoffman's you know for a certainty the exact origin of your seed. And are assured of getting the very best quality obtainable—seed that will back up this claim to the letter.

It is impossible to sell this seed at prices quoted by some houses for their so-called Northern or Northwestern grown seed, which, if investigated, may prove to be different than claimed.

"Northwest" Alfalfa Seed has been giving excellent satisfaction the past fifteen years. It furnishes its own advertising. More and more buyers demand it each season—most of our trade wants it—they know its benefits. Results are surer and more lasting. The small cost at the beginning is soon lost sight of, as the extra returns from the crop begin to show.

"GRIMM" ALFALFA

True "Grimm" Alfalfa is sown where there is excessive trouble with winter-killing. No other types excel true "Grimm" in hardiness. It has an odd root formation. The crowns set low. This protects the part of the plant that needs it most. The roots tend to be more of a branching type, although not always—sometimes they grow out more like those of the regular alfalfas. *Only sure way to get "Grimm" seed is to order it from firms who know the truth about their supply and are willing to impart it to you fairly and squarely.* Here are two lots of absolutely genuine "Grimm" Alfalfa. They were produced in Idaho and Montana.

GENUINE "GRIMM"

—U. S. Verified Seed

Here is the lowest-priced, genuine high-quality "Grimm" Alfalfa seed we have ever offered. There is no question but that it will be readily bought this year. It truly is a good purchase for any alfalfa grower. This strain comes here direct from the folks growing it, and is certified by them under affidavit to be the true "Grimm" strain. It is also U. S. Verified Origin Seed. Shows excellent purity tests—over 99.50%, with no dodder or other noxious weeds found present. High germination. Because of the expected heavy demand for this seed, we urge early orders. Our prices are right!

CERTIFIED "GRIMM"

(State Sealed)

This Certified Seed comes to you, with each bag sealed by the State Authorities. Certainly it costs something to get such extra attention—but some folks want that seed, so here it is.

This lot has had State supervision from seeding to market. Seed is sealed at the threshing machine, and is checked and resealed through all cleaning operations by deputies of the State Department. This seed provides for you established Pedigreed Origin. Purity well over 99.50%. Sound, plump seed—with no noxious weeds. See Price List.

"KANSAS" ALFALFA

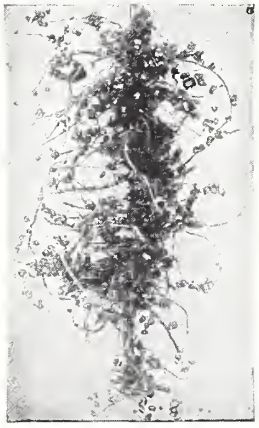
There are many who prefer "Kansas" grown seed to any other Alfalfa. Here is genuine Kansas-grown—U. S. Verified Origin Seed. Is strictly fine seed, from dryland fields, and of the best quality produced in that State.

Some Alfalfa men of the East argue that because of the freezing and thawing conditions through which the Kansas plants must live in order to produce seed, they thus prove themselves of a hardier make-up than Alfalfa from many other locations. This is well cleaned—sound seed. See Price List.

HOFFMAN'S
"MAKES NODULES"
INOCULANT

Above illustrates the two methods of mixing inoculant with seed—first, the hand method for small seeds, clovers, alfalfas, etc.,—second, the shovel method for larger seeds, soy beans, vetch, etc.

Below, note the abundant nitrogen-filled nodules, so necessary to soil improvement—the result of Hoffman's Inoculant.



Treat All These Seeds You Sow

RED CLOVER	ALFALFA	SOY BEANS
SWEET CLOVER	JAPAN CLOVER	VETCH
ALSIKE CLOVER	CANADA PEAS	COW PEAS

"Because It Pays"

Soils will lose their fertility. The cheapest way to keep them up is by the liberal use of legume plants mentioned top of this page. But only when they are properly inoculated by the right bacteria. When rightly treated, these legume plants form little sacs or nodules on their roots, wherein they store a supply of nitrogen which they draw from the air. This supply helps these plants themselves, and is left in the ground for the benefit also, of the crop that follows. One authority says:

"It costs around 35 cents to inoculate an acre of Alfalfa with bacteria, which will gather around a hundred pounds of nitrogen, worth $20 to $30, annually. These bacteria may live there in the soil many years. Yet the cost is so small, and the benefits so great, that it pays to make sure by inoculating every legume seeding with a fresh, pure culture, even though the land has been previously inoculated."

What Hoffman's Inoculant Will Do: Increase the yield and quality of legume crops, give quicker growth—earlier maturity. Increase their food value. Make legumes grow when they cannot otherwise be grown. Supply nitrates to other crops that grow with the inoculated legume crop. Enrich the soil for future crops, thereby increasing the permanent value of the farm.

Hoffman's Inoculant is guaranteed to be a pure, live, fresh culture—and to produce nodules. Millions of active bacteria in each can. Skilled bacteriologists and chemists prepare it in one of the country's recognized laboratories—by most efficient methods. Government authorities have for years endorsed their products. It is prepared in humus form—very easily applied to seed. Directions on each can.

PRICES: Seven kinds of bacteria—many size cans. Each kind of seed requires a different germ.

	¼ bu. size	½ bu. size	1 bu. size	2½ bu. size	
Alfalfa and Sweet Clover	35c	60c	$1.00	$2.25	
Red Clover, Mammoth, Alsike and White Clover	35c	60c	1.00	2.25	
Japan Clover or Lespedeza	35c	60c	1.00	2.25	5 bu. size
Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, etc.	25c			2 bu. size	
Soy Beans		35c	.60	1.10	$2.25
Cow Peas		35c	.60	1.10	2.25
Vetch—and Canada Field Peas		35c	.60	1.10	2.25

PASTURE GRASSES

It has been shown that by following intensive plans, pastures can carry two and a half times the stock, and that such land can net profits equal to any other part of the farm. Here are many suitable pasture grass seeds of clean, sound quality.

Kentucky Blue

America's most important cultivated pasture grass. Palatable—nutritious—produces fine pasture. Suitable for all Eastern and Northern States. Very popular in lawn mixtures—produces a good sod. Sown Spring and Fall.

Kentucky Blue is a very hardy perennial grass. Produces an abundance of running rootstocks, by which it propagates readily. Does especially well in limestone soils. A low growing grass, compared to some others—rarely exceeds two feet. Kentucky Blue grows slower than some grasses. Most folks sow other varieties with it when a pasture plot is wanted quickly. Sow about 40 lbs. per acre. 14 pounds equals a bushel.

Red Top

No grass will grow under a greater variety of conditions. It is about the best wet-land variety. Thrives even on sour soils. Resists drouth. A vigorous grower—comes quickly. Sown Spring or Fall. When once well started will spread and supplant other grasses. Yet not hard to destroy when necessary. In certain sections of New England, Red Top is the principal hay plant sown. Valuable in pasture mixtures—being a sure steady grower. For field use, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre. 32 pounds sold here per bushel.

Orchard Grass

Valuable for hay or pasture. Hardy—tall—leafy—nourishing. Withstands close cropping—also hard dry spells. About the earliest of Spring grasses—lasts well into Fall. Lasts for years. Thrives well on practically all soils. Its hay is best if cut when in bloom—gets too woody when let go. Orchard grows in tufts or bunches. Sow about 30 lbs. per acre. 14 pounds sold per bushel.

Meadow Fescue

Sometimes called English Blue—yet is unlike Kentucky Blue. One of the best permanent Meadow Grasses. Makes fine nourishing hay. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Thrives most anywhere. Hardy. Probably does its best on low, damp locations. Comes early—lasts the full season. Roots deeply—withstands extremes of dry or freezing weather. Sow about 40 lbs. per acre. 24 pounds per bushel.

English Rye Grass

Also called Perennial Rye. A quick-growing — heavy producer. Succeeds on most any soil not water-sogged. Affords good, quick, nutritious grazing. Stands close cropping. Eaten by all live stock. Sow Spring or Fall—40 to 50 pounds per acre. 24 pounds equal 1 bu.

Canada Blue Grass

Grows much like Kentucky Blue, but coarser, more rapidly—is shorter, and a more wiry grass. Will thrive where Kentucky won't. Makes less feed per acre. Suited to high situations—rocky soil.

Native Rye Grass

Here is a quick and sure grower. It is an annual plant—does not live over winter. Makes a sure and heavy growth. Can be sown early—grows quickly.

Bromus Inermis

A hardy perennial. Best on rich soils. Sown anytime. Roots deeply. Valuable for pasture. Sow 2 or 3 bus. per acre. 14 lbs. equals one bu.

Tall Meadow Oat-Grass

Grows tall, rank and quickly even on inferior soils. Hardy—lasts for years. Deep rooted—withstands drouth. 14 lbs. bu. Sow 2 to 3 bus. per acre.

PERMANENT HAY and PASTURE

Is there on your farm—any land now left idle because of difficulty in farming—too rocky, too steep, too small or too wet, to be farmed in the regular rotation? If so—put it to work for you—here is a mixture of various pasture grasses, that if seeded to such patches of land—can be made to produce hay or pasture in profitable quantity for several years.

Here are Two Mixtures. The *Highland Mixture* for well-drained upland sowing—and the *Lowland Mixture* for low-ground, meadows, etc. They are made up of various grasses—ten to a dozen—blended in proper proportions. Highest authorities have been consulted and our practical experience followed. If sown carefully, under reasonably good conditions, pasturing may begin in the Summer and last until late Fall. Most of the grasses are of a permanent nature and a field once firmly established will last for many years. In these mixtures are contained the Blue Grasses, Herd's Grass or Red Top, some of the Rye Grasses, and Fescues, other permanent pasture grasses, some Timothy and certain small portions of some of the Clovers—making up well-balanced formulae—giving very good satisfaction. Recommended for Spring or Fall sowing. Sow about a bushel (32 lbs.) per acre.

Oats and Canada Peas on College Farm, New Brunswick, N. J.

Berkshire Pigs in Oats and Canada Peas at Purdue Farm, Lafayette, Indiana

Any Special Mixture You Want will be made cheerfully without any extra charge. Just ask.

CANADA PEAS

Here is one of the finest legume crops. Ranks close to the Clovers in soil-building elements. It gathers Nitrogen freely, and leaves a heavy deposit of it in the soil. (Read page 8). Large dairymen and stock-feeders use Canada Peas each Spring for hay, soiling or pasture.

Fine for Early Green Feed

Just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, you can plant Canada Peas. They grow quickly. Popular way is to plant Canada Peas with an early oats—plant both just as early as possible—1¼ bushels of Canada Peas with the same quantity of oats per acre. Both may be mixed and sowed together. Most folks sow each separately. The Peas should be drilled first 3 to 3½ inches deep. Then the oats 1½ to 2 inches deep. Deeper planting protects the Peas if very dry Spring weather is met with. If Peas are planted alone 2½ bushels are required.

The growth of Peas planted alone is upright for a time, after which it falls and completes its growth in a prostrate position. Planting with oats supports the vines, makes the crop more palatable, more accessible.

Canada Peas make an abundant pasture for hogs, sheep and cattle. Yet trampling of stock destroys much of the crop. Some folks let the growth become tall, then mow and feed it green or make into hay. Cutting should take place when oats is comparatively green and the peas have begun to form pods. After this cutting a new growth will appear.

Field Peas are used for hog pastures. A bushel of Peas, a bushel of Oats, 3 or 4 lbs. of Rape Seed, and 7 to 10 lbs. of Sweet Clover will provide an acre. Sow early in the Spring, and the pigs can start on it when a growth of about nine or ten inches has appeared.

The Canada Pea part of the hay is rich in protein. There is no other method of producing so quickly a growth of such valuable feed in the fore part of the Summer as Canada Peas and Oats.

SEED OATS

Reliable Kinds
Good Yielders
Free From Weeds
Sound Growth

Here is a stock of splendid-quality seed. You can buy your seed-oats from this supply knowing that you are getting no foul weed seeds along with it. Each of these lots have been cleaned right—tested for sound growth. Selected from all others because they have proven to be producers of good heavy crops.

"Swedish Select" Seed Oats

A Leading Variety
Heavy Yielder
Long, Stiff Straw
Ripens Early

More bushels of this variety have been sold to our customers than of any other Seed Oats. This fact alone must mean that it is a dependable kind to sow. Indeed, it is a valuable oats—and can be bought for just a moderate outlay of cash.

"Swedish Select" was brought to this country from Russia, by the Department of Agriculture, in 1899. It at once became popular because of its heavy yields and other desirable characteristics. It is early, has a stiff straw that prevents lodging, and is a branching variety. A few years after its introduction to this country, Mr. G. A. Garton took it to England, and there under his care and breeding so improved it that when again sown here it showed even greater yields.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, at Washington, in an official bulletin, said of this variety: "It has been shown that the ten-year average yield of this Oats at the Wisconsin Experiment Station was eight and one-half bushels per acre greater than other varieties." Our customers who have purchased this variety have had good results—favorable reports have come from all sections.

One characteristic of the "Swedish Select" is its great root development. This gives it power to go through with big yields on almost any kind of soils or under varied conditions. Customers having high, dry situations or clay loam soils on which other varieties did not succeed will do well to sow this one.

"Swedish Select" is grown with success in almost every section where oats is grown on a commercial scale. Farmers who want a branching variety of a well tried, reliable kind can safely put their trust in "Swedish Select" regardless of the acreage they want to put out. We advise sowing 3 bu. per acre. Quality is good — germination tests almost perfect. See Price List.

Please read page 29—regarding "CERESAN"—a treatment for Seed Oats and other Grains. It is effective,—profitable and certainly not expensive.

My Dad says (and my Dad knows, too) that—"It's no use for any farmer to keep on sowing the same old kind of Oats, Corn or Wheat when he can get a better kind.". . . . And we add to the boy's remark:—"When it costs just a small amount per acre to do it."

"SHADELAND ECLIPSE" OATS

Anyone liking to grow a 'side' oats will like "Shadeland Eclipse". For 20 years the Shadeland varieties haven't failed to produce good crops. Not just small patches under favorable conditions, but good average yields throughout large fields. A grower of "Shadeland Eclipse" in Clackamas County, Oregon, had the amazing average of 126½ bushels per acre from a 14-acre field. Certainly all could not expect such an enormous yield. But—90 to 95 bushel yields have been made, and the 100-bushel mark passed sometimes. This year's supply of "Shadeland Eclipse" was produced on clean fields. Is free from any great mixture of other varieties, and clean of foul weeds—it came to Landisville direct from the growers in Oregon. You here have the opportunity to stock your farm with something exceptional in Seed Oats.

"Shadeland Eclipse" resulted from a re-selection from the famous Shadeland Challenge, and has been living up to its name by eclipsing its competitors, including the parent stock. Grows very vigorous—is early. Its heads grow large, very large. These massive heads are uniformly filled. And their grain is heavy. Large berry, with a thin hull. Especially suited for milling, and of high feeding value. The straw grows to good length, and is stiff. Stands up well, even where conditions are unfavorable.

This variety recommended as a kind that will be a pleasure to grow—and that will show a nice profit, too.

"SILVER MINE" SEED OATS

"Silver Mine" is one of the old standard sorts. Early—hardy—prolific—yields kernels of good, bright color and thin hull.

Heads are of the 'tree' or 'sprangle' type, growing long and starting low down on the stalk. This tendency prevents easy lodging. Straw is stronger than the average, hence adapted for growing on heavy soils. A fine variety to plant mixed with Canada Peas for early crops of feed. Farmers who feed oats in the sheaf, straw included, claim that the soft hull, large grains and clean straw of the "Silver Mine" make it palatable.

"PEERLESS" SEED OATS

Here is an Oats for those who want something good at a figure only a little above the cost of feed oats. Very pleasing reports have come from customers who have used this seed during the past nine years.

"Peerless" is a branching or tree oats—not the very earliest, but considered as an early sort. Ripens in mid-season. Our stocks are of good, heavy seed, bright color, well cleaned and sound—free of weeds—strong in germination. When consulting our prices, always remember that all necessary bags are free, and our Freight Paid Offers apply. This is important.

"SHADELAND CLIMAX" OATS

Every year since 1915, has seen our friends and customers buying "Shadeland Climax" seed here at Landisville. It always comes all the way across the country from the States of Oregon and Washington, where it is grown. And glad to say, "Shadeland Climax" has made a host of friends in the East.

"Shadeland Climax" Oats was developed in the famous Shadeland Valley of the States of Oregon and Washington. This is not flat, nor is it irrigated. The land is gently rolling to hilly. An ideal section for the production of Seed Oats that are always white, heavy, strong in germination and vitality. Indeed, Oats grow to perfection in this locality, and when taken to other sections carries with it the power to produce extra heavy yields.

"Shadeland Climax" is a sprangle or tree oats, large in the berry, often showing three grains to a spikelet. The hull is thin and the hulled berry is one of the largest and finest you ever saw. Ripens early—very early—ahead of the other oats produced where it is grown. Has a stiff straw that stands up under its burden of grain under the most trying circumstances. No oats is absolutely rust-proof, but "Shadeland Climax" from this favorite section has rust-resistant qualities that make it safe from ordinary rust attacks.

Most important is the fact that "Shadeland Climax" is one of the heaviest-yielding tree oats. On tracts of hundreds of acres it has given yields of 93 bushels per acre. On smaller tracts, more than 100 bushels per acre has been harvested. Every year we have sold this seed. Shadeland Climax has been making new friends for us, because of its ability to yield heavily.

Because of the good records it has been making, "Shadeland Climax" is greatly sought after by seedsmen from other sections. When buying this seed we have had to pay a premium. There must be added a very high freight rate—you see, they must travel clear across the United States. Price therefore that we must receive for it seems high—but indeed it is no higher than the value of such seed. In the best tests possible — alongside of other oats—it has come out first. First in yield—first in earliness—first in weight of grain, and withal, as beautiful white grains as is possible to grow. *Supply of "Shadeland Climax" is limited this year. When it is all sold it will be impossible to get more of it—so we say order early.*

There is no sense in losing any part of an Oats or other grain crop, when it can be so easily prevented. Page 29 explains — please note.

"WHITE RUSSIAN" SEED OATS

A well-known variety that has made a host of friends, mainly because of its extra good yields. Used by our customers since 1916.

When first sold, "White Russian" was offered as a 'side' or 'horse-mane' oats. Many folks prefer the 'side' oats, and while they to-day won't find this a full 'side' variety, it will produce quite a majority of plants of that type. At the same time it will provide a good, dependable yield of grain. After all, that is the practical value of any grain crop.

Hardy—Stiff in the Straw. On the level prairies of North Dakota, where this seed was grown, the crops are often subjected to severe storms. "White Russian" stands up remarkably in such storms. Certain qualities of vigor and hardiness are bred into this Northern-grown seed, that makes it excel other seed when sown here in the East. This has been proved by many years' tests. There is more stamina, more ruggedness—more life to the plants—hence more oats to put away at harvest time.

"White Russian" is not the earliest oats, but ripens in good time throughout Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and nearby States. Its hull is so very thin, that the grains at first seem small. But hull several grains, and you will find splendid large kernels inside. This makes for an oats of highest feeding value.

HOFFMAN'S Seed Pota

Plant Northern-grown, disease-free Seed Potatoes. Make sure that your careful preparation and cultivation counts! You spend a lot of time on this crop—and plenty of money on machinery, fertilizer, spray materials. You have expensive details to watch—and the seed is very important. These pages offer truly first-quality seed—*grown in Maine*, except as otherwise stated.

"IRISH COBBLER" *Certified*

The best-selling early variety. Fully one-half of our sales are this sort. The Irish Cobbler is the earliest standard white potato. It is round to oblong in shape. Eyes are rather shallow for an early sort. There is an indent at the stem of the potato. The cluster of the eyes at seed end is apt to be on the side of the end. The Cobbler is one of the best yielders.

Given rich soil and proper fertilizer it will make extraordinary crops. The foliage is strong—branching—dark green. The eating qualities of the Cobbler cannot be excelled. It is quite mealy—not only when dug early, but when kept through the following winter.

The Cobbler stores safely. Though it is an early sort, its eyes remain dormant as long as the later varieties under same conditions. The keeping qualities of the Cobbler have made this variety a suitable one for commercial planting.

Treating Seed Potatoes with Semesan Bel has proven quite profitable—see page 28. Cost is very low this year.

"GREEN MOUNTAIN" *Certified*

This is one of the best known standard sorts grown. It is of highest eating qualities—round to oblong—white flesh—healthy grower—heavy foliage—good keeper retaining its good eating qualities all through the Winter. We have to offer this year fine stocks of an improved strain of this variety.

"EARLY OHIO"—"EARLY ROSE"

These sorts are so popular they need no description. Often hard to procure. May be able to offer you a few. If in stock, will be quoted on Price List.

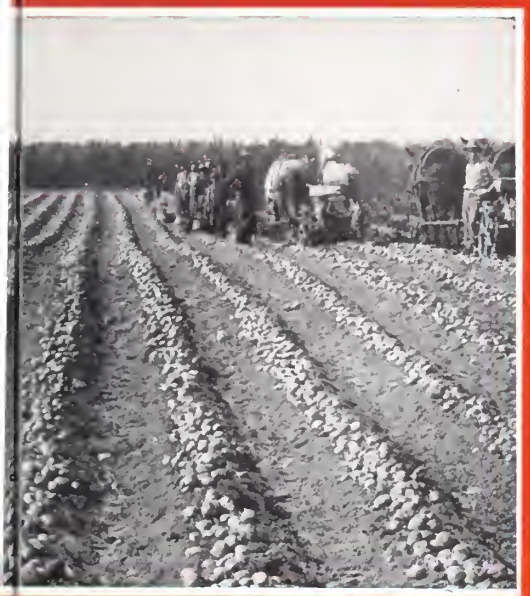
"STATE OF MAINE"

Another standard sort, well and favorably known—oblong in shape—large in size—prolific yielder—too well known to require lengthy description.

A Tuber-Unit Seed Plot, producing strictly pure, disease-free seed.

First Inspection by the Authorities to eliminate any undesirable plants.

atoes For Heavy Crops



"EARLY SURPRISE" *Certified*

As its name indicates, this is an early sort. In many sections has earned quite a name for itself. Some claim to like it better than the Cobbler. Keeps well, and is a very good cooker—a good marketable potato. Yields heavily for an early variety.

"SIR WALTER RALEIGH"—"CARMAN NO. 3"

These are two favorable sorts, very similar in manner of growth. Both blossom purple—grow round to oblong in shape—fine eating qualities—heavy yielders—ripen in mid-season.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN "RUSSETS" *Certified*

This Seed has been making record yields throughout Pennsylvania. Robust grower—vines are stocky and thrifty. Deep-rooted—apparently not easily influenced by disease. An easy potato to harvest—good keeper over Winter—stores in good shape—is of good cooking quality. A dependable heavy yielder.

Center pictures show a fine crop of Hoffman's Maine-grown "Irish Cobblers" —in the field and in the storage bin.

Strict Certification

The iron-clad rules of the Michigan State College inspection service protect you, when buying this Seed. Their inspection is most thorough—made by trained graduate specialists. Fields must be clean—no weeds—their presence will disqualify the grower from Certification. These Michigan Russets will give you maximum crop results.

Tuber-Unit Seed Selection

This system makes the very best seed. Each seed potato is cut into four pieces. Each of these pieces is planted in order on the row—one, two, three, four. Then an open space. Then one, two, three, four again, and so on. If one piece produces a weak hill, or perhaps just one stalk—there is something wrong! Immediately the whole four hills are removed from the field. Go along to the next four plants. Maybe one of those four shows some evidence of disease. If so, the whole four-piece unit is removed. Every plant must be right.

You can readily see the advantage. Mixing all seed pieces before planting would never produce a remedy—but this method does. It is costly but worth it!

Second Field Inspection—a highly important step toward certification.

Last Inspection on the field—where rigid standards must be met.

MICHIGAN "RUSSETS"

This winter a new condition has arisen in Northern Michigan. There has developed some stem-end discoloration on seed that would otherwise be strictly fine certified seed. . . . Authorities are puzzled—they can't call this trouble a disease. It was perhaps caused by severe heat spells while the seed was still in the field. But this condition disqualifies the seed from Certification. . . . Buyers are told to have no fears regarding this seed—it will not likely reproduce the discoloration on the crop it grows. But buyers are urged to plant this seed this year. . . . it truly is a good purchase. . . . Much less in price than the extremely-limited supply of Certified Seed, ... but truly in our minds just as valuable. . . . Suggest early orders. Early prices are lower than ever before. See List.

NEW YORK STATE "RUSSETS"

Certified Seed

Careful tests by leading potato growers and others, have shown this New York State seed equal in quality, freedom from disease, and yielding ability to the seed they had secured from other sources—surpassing its competitors in some cases.

It has been checked right alongside certified Russet seed from other sources. In 1929 this seed ranked first in County Agent tests in Lehigh, Indiana and Schuylkill Counties (Penna.) In 1930, a Chester County user was the record producer with an average of 460 bu. per acre. Dry as the season was, a few others passed the 400-bushel mark. Some forty checks in eleven Counties revealed very satisfactory yields for the season.

The parent seed that supplied the acreage to grow the seed here offered you, was produced by tuber-unit, hill selected methods. This insures greater vigor and yielding ability, and better uniformity of type.

"WHITE RURAL"— "RURAL NEW YORKER"

Certified

Here is an old and great favorite in many sections, that needs no introduction to many of our readers. This seed is bred and developed by the same methods as our Rural Russets. Certified in the same way—inspected by Cornell University specialists, and certified as to health, vigor, purity and type by the N. Y. State Seed Improvement Association. Here is truly worthy seed for those who prefer a heavy-yielding white potato instead of the the Russet.

BARLEY

"Barley is similar to corn in feeding constituents and, since it ripens two months before corn, it may well be grown instead of oats when the corn crop has been short, or in localities in which corn for grain is an uncertain crop. Barley is also a better nurse crop than oats. On very thin soil, barley is less dependable than oats."—Pennsylvania State College Experiment Station.

More farmers should know about Barley. It is a heavy grain producer. It makes a splendid nurse crop for starting sweet clover and alfalfa. Comes off early—gives the young legume crop the benefit of all possible moisture so it can start better. Barley is used sometimes as a feed substitute for corn. Its feeding value is well established. . . . . Sow about 2 bu. per acre.

"Wisconsin Pedigree" Barley

This is the Barley that has made more friends in Pennsylvania and nearby States than has any other variety. Its ability to produce a dependable yield year after year is the main reason for its popularity.

This variety was developed by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Has outyielded other strains throughout various sections where it has been grown. Increases of 5 to 8 bushels per acre have been observed. One yield was over 45 bushels per acre.

This "Wisconsin Pedigree" is a bearded, 6-row type. Stiff in the straw—stands up very well. A vigorous grower. Stands tall—ripens uniformly—its large heads fill well—develop fully. The grain is of good color and plump—heavy—and sound.

"Velvet" Barley

Like its name indicates, this variety does not have the sharp objectionable beards. It grows beards, but smooth ones. They don't have the sharp barbs, or hooks on them. Makes a safe feed. Yields well. Strong straw. Matures early. A sure cropper.

Treating Barley seed with Ceresan is a wise plan—see page 29.

"Alpha" (2-Row) Barley

Here is a bearded variety. A good yielder. Developed in New York State. Very well adapted to that State, and also to Northern sections of Pennsylvania. "Alpha" is not so early—in fact, can be classed as medium late in maturity. Grows tall, and is noted for its special stiffness of straw.

"Beardless" Barley

This strain of Barley provides a fine nursecrop for spring-sown alfalfa. Also desired by many for the grain crop it produces. Heads stand erect, straw is strong. Yields better than other beardless strains. Supply is limited. Suggest very early orders. See Price List.

SPRING WHEAT

"Marquis" Variety. Government authorities recommend this variety, both for yielding ability and good flour-making qualities. We have been discouraging the growing of Spring Wheat, except in higher portions of Pennsylvania and in the States to the North. Marquis has succeeded where other kinds failed. It is earlier by ten days, and not nearly as subject to rust and disease. Grows a nice grain—smaller than Winter wheat. Our Marquis seed comes from Minnesota—is clean, and carries the tendencies of the Northwest—earliness, hardiness, productiveness.

SPRING RYE

This crop is used to produce grain, and also used to sow with other grains for Spring pastures and soiling purposes, as well as for nurse crops. Spring Rye should be seeded early, same as oats. Seed should be brought from the North, as seed produced here deteriorates rapidly. Spring Rye is not quite as plump in the grain as Winter Rye—otherwise very similar. Does not usually attain as great height.

SPELTZ or EMMER

Adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. Readily eaten by all kinds of stock—good for feeding to cows — horses — cattle — hogs. Should be mixed with bran shorts for best results.

A wonderful drouth resister. Ripens early. Does not yield to rust or smut like other grains. Not readily damaged by harvest rains. Thrives on poor land, stony ground. Sow 2 bus. acre—handle like Oats.

Winter Wheat

Here in the heart of Lancaster County is now growing another crop of fine wheat—hardiest, heavy yielding strains. These wheats will be thoroughly cleaned—closely graded—entirely free from weeds and foul matter—and ready for your sowing this Fall. When this Seed is ready, may we sample and quote?

BUCKWHEAT

A valuable crop for soil improvement as well as the production of grain. Will thrive on very poor land—in fact where hardly anything else will grow. Very popular in Northern and mountainous sections. It is used to great extent for bees. Yield in grain and straw is very heavy, even on thin soils.

Buckwheat flour is very valuable human food. Buckwheat middlings have high protein content and are much in demand for dairy feed. Buckwheat in the grain is an attractive poultry feed—also a good fattening feed for hogs. Wherever there is a possibility of another crop failing, Buckwheat Seed should be kept on hand for quick seeding. May be sown broadcast, and covered with a smoothing harrow. A sure 'catch' crop—and not hard on land.

Japanese Buckwheat is the kind mostly used—large grain—brownish color—good yielder. We can sometimes also offer the Silver Hull variety.

SEED CORN

"LANCASTER COUNTY SURE CROP"

This most popular variety has made many thousands of lasting friends. Appeals to practical farmers. Grows nice, large ears of good, hard corn. And a lot of them! It fills the crib. Ears develop extra well—makes very few nubbins. And when your silo needs filling, "Lancaster County Sure Crop" does the job. These features place this variety ahead of its competitors.

Fills the Silo

Many folks believe that considerable corn, as well as stalk, should go into the silo—and that where season permits, the corn grains should be well glazed before cutting. Because of this feature, our trade in Sure Crop for ensilage has grown immensely.

Large dairymen throughout Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and adjoining States, now depend each year upon Hoffman's Lancaster County grown Seed for their Silos. Because of its rich feed value, compared to most other silage corns.

"Lancaster County Sure Crop" *grows quite tall—is very leafy—develops early—withstands drouth—will develop corn well into the North—makes a rich ensilage.*

Fills the Crib

As an all-around, general purpose corn—both for husking and silage use—we don't believe there is a variety superior to "Lancaster County Sure Crop". This corn differs in type from all others. It is an odd sort. Doesn't conform to most corn show standards. But it has excellent qualities, not considered at Shows, that make it a most valuable corn to grow.

Truly a Sure Cropper

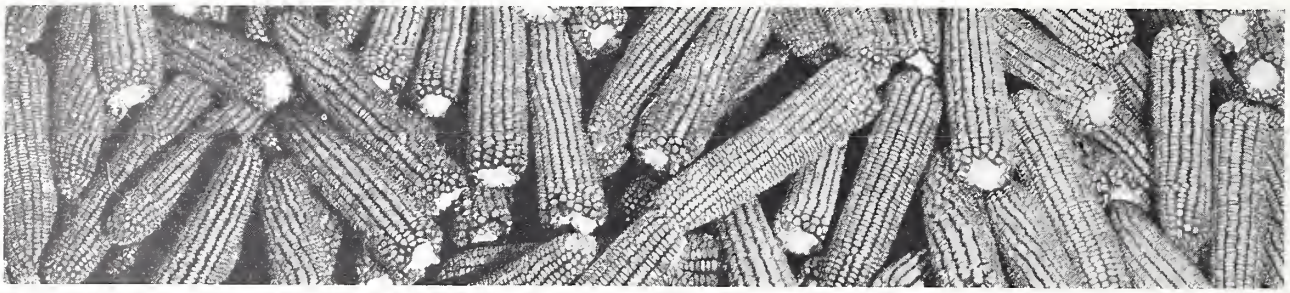
Ears are not thick—run 12-14-16 rows.

Cob is very thin. Grains not so deep as corn experts desire, but more squarish. No lost space between rows. 66 to 68 lbs. of ears easily shell a bu. Rich yellow color—slightly red cast.

No Corn Richer in Protein. Established chemically and by practical use.

Matures Early, but not extremely so. Most sections of Pennsylvania and Ohio, except in highest locations.

"Lancaster County Sure Crop" doesn't ask for the richest soils. Succeeds there, of course. But comes through nicely on just average land, where many another corn would fail. Husks easily—has made a host of friends on this point. And it does shell out the bushels!



"LONG'S CHAMPION YELLOW"

A fine big-eared yellow corn. A rich yellow—deep grain—smooth ear—very productive. This is just the corn for those in search of large-eared, deep-grained varieties. Such corns require richer land, more careful culture, and a longer season than do smaller-eared sorts.

If you have good ground, and put on enough stuff to feed it well—you can do something with this corn! If you will fertilize—prepare the land well—see that there is a full even stand—and cultivate after you have the stand, you will grow a crop that will please you, show a nice profit, astonish your friends. This variety has yielded 100 bus. shelled corn per acre. A good ear is truly a mass of corn.

Please do not infer from the above, that this corn is too late a variety. It would be so, for maturing good, hard corn in the more Northernly sections. But this "Long's Champion" seed is grown right here in Lancaster County season after season.

"Long's Champion" for the Silo

Fast becoming a favorite ensilage corn. Very popular in the Northern and New England States especially. Rich in feeding value. Produces extra heavy tonnage. Is preferred by many to the regular silage varieties.

"RED COB WHITE ENSILAGE"

This is a white corn—grows on a red cob. It is a very popular, special ensilage, as well as fodder corn. We have been selling it for the past ten years, and have been receiving uniformly very good reports.

"Red Cob White Ensilage" is sweet—tender—juicy, has short joints, abundance of leaves, and grows to a good height. It is leafy throughout its length and yields an almost unbelievable tonnage of either ensilage or fodder.

"Red Cob White Ensilage" may be depended upon anywhere. In the North and wherever seasons are short, the ears will not fully mature. Where seasons are average length to long, Red Cob White will mature considerable grain. Our stock is carefully cleaned, and tested for sound germination. See Price List.

NEW YORK—"As usual, your RED COB ensilage has given satisfaction".

"One 7-acre field of your Red Cob White Ensilage produced one-third more fodder than a 9-acre field of another variety."

OHIO—"We are better pleased every year with your Red Cob. Its germination properties can't be beat."

"Your Red Cob Ensilage is preferred here to any other—the acreage for the coming season will be much larger than last."

PENNSYLVANIA — "That Red Cob Ensilage corn was certainly great stuff. It filled both silos—and I couldn't use all there was, I gave 5 acres of it away to my neighbors."

WISCONSIN—"The 'Shadeland Climax' Oats is a wonder, and the corn 'Red Cob White Ensilage' I can't write enough about. I grew the best and tallest corn around this part of the country—it measured 12 ft. high."

MASSACHUSETTS—"The field of Fodder Corn that received first premium at our Country Fair was grown from your Red Cob seed. It grows larger, has more ears and leaves than any other variety."

"JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE"

Our only strictly white corn. Makes a heavy, leafy growth, and is preferred by many folks as a silage corn. You will secure ample tonnage for ordinary silo requirements with this "Johnson County" variety. Its growers win many prizes at the Corn Shows. A late variety—requires full season to mature ears. *Does not require rich soil.* "Johnson County White" will prove profitable where climate permits. A very successful ensilage variety.

"EARLY CLARAGE" CORN

The first appearance of this corn on the Hoffman List. But it is far from being a new variety. It has been used for many years throughout Ohio and northern and northwestern Pennsylvania. Grows a nice medium-size ear of golden yellow corn. Rows set closely, cob is not thick, grain is of good depth. Here is a corn that has been doing well on rich soils of course, but it likewise has been giving very good crops on soils not too high in fertility.

This is a good strain of the true Clarage corn, grown right here in southeastern Pennsylvania. New crop, carefully dried by our special process, and is first-class seed.

If you desire a change in yellow corn—and perhaps don't have enough season to mature the heavy-eared kinds, here is a corn to fill your requirements very satisfactory.

"EARLY LEAMING"

One of the earliest varieties of yellow corn. A small-eared variety. The grains are of good size, cobs small, borne low down on the stalk. Color is rich yellow—not surpassed by any other sort on our list in this respect. This variety has done well in Northern Pennsylvania, and in sections of high altitude. Where season will afford, some of our other kinds offered will produce more heavily.

"WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT"

This strain of "White Cap Yellow Dent" Corn has met with great success. The variety differs from every other on our list. Ears appear white—that is, the exposed parts of the grains when on the cob, show white. But when shelled, the sides of the grain show a good healthy yellow.

Heavy Yielder of Solid Ears. The percentage of shelled corn to ear corn is very pleasing. Rows of grain are closely set on the cob. Ears form compactly. Cob is not large. Ears are of moderate thickness—14 to 18 rows of grain. Grains are of good length as well as width.

Does Not Need Richest Soil. It will respond with heavy crops when planted on rich soils; but does much better than many other corns, on soils of average fertility.

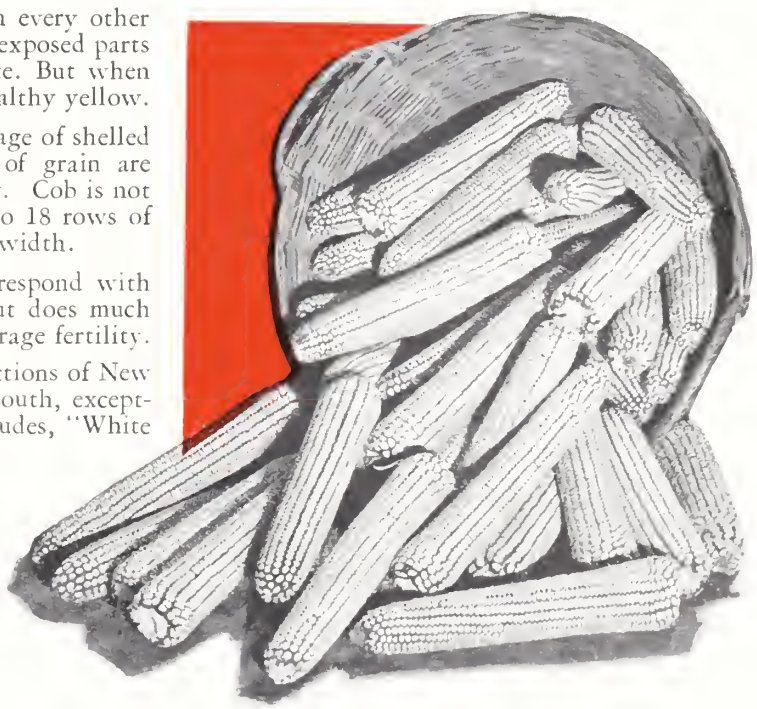
Matures Medium Early. In the lower sections of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and all States South, excepting in mountainous sections and higher altitudes, "White Cap Yellow Dent" should mature. Each stalk produces a good ear—which has much to do with the value of any variety.

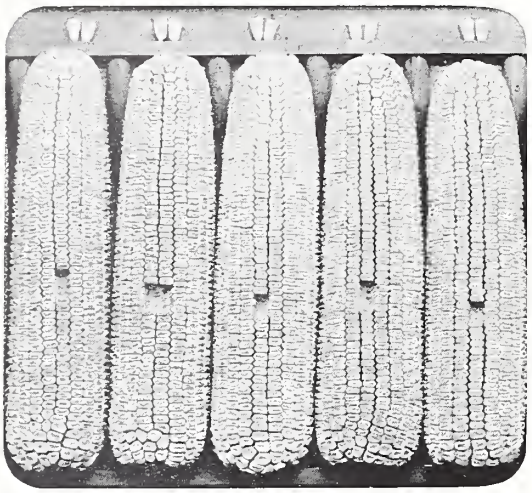
A Prize Winning Strain. This corn has captured many first prizes at various Shows—local as well as National Shows. Is productive enough for the most critical farmer—indeed, ranks among the valuable corns of the State. There is satisfaction and profit in this corn.

When you buy Seed Corn you want to know for sure whether it has had the proper care, and is really fit seed to plant.

Hoffman's Drying Plant

Insures you of the top-notch quality in Seed Corn. When ears are selected in the field at husking time—brought into this modern and scientifically correct plant—placed in special containers—cared for just as well as is humanly possible—dried and cured correctly by most modern methods—you can be sure that strictly first-class Seed results. And you won't be disappointed!





"Reid's Yellow Dent"

"Reid's Yellow Dent" is a first-rate, all around, practical variety of yellow corn. Ears are medium in length—*cob* is red and *very thin*. Grains are deep. Rows run very regular from end to end—and are set very closely on cob—there couldn't be a more compact ear. Reid's fills out well at both tip and butt. Few corns show such a big proportion of shelled grain to cob. It is an early corn. Not quite early enough for the northern or exposed slopes of Pennsylvania mountain sections, but will mature nicely elsewhere in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, New Jersey, Virginia and West Virginia. It is suitable alike for land that is only moderately fertile, as well as for rich soils.

Each Reid's stalk produces a good solid ear. Reid's is strictly a yellow corn—both shelled and on ear. The fodder is medium to tall—it is leafy. This is a fine yellow corn.

"Improved Leaming"

"Improved Leaming" is a reliable corn for rough and ready culture. Adapted for most any soil. Rich yellow-wedge-shaped grain of good depth. Red cob, medium size, tapering ears—14 to 18 rows. Fodder has numerous wide leaves. Stalks are thick—not as tall as some varieties. "Improved Leaming" fills well at both ends and between the rows. Responds wonderfully on the best soils, and gives surprising results on poorer land.

"8-Row Flint"

Can be grown where seasons are too short for the early dent varieties. Eight rows—with ears nine to eleven inches long, often producing two ears to the stalk. Can at some places be planted in June and still mature a crop. Two types of Flint Corn are offered, the Yellow and White Flint. Both are dependable varieties. Most of our folks prefer the yellow.

"Golden Queen"

Here is a very nice and popular yellow corn. Southeastern Pennsylvania grows large acreages of it. A golden yellow, rich in color and feed value. Ears are of good size, rows nice and even on the ear. Good, tall, leafy fodder. Grain medium size. Matures in mid-season. Not adapted to Northern situations for husking use, but widely used for ensilage well to the North. A great show corn—wins many prizes. A worthy corn.

"Hoffman Early 90-Day"

This corn produces quickly a satisfactory crop of hard corn. There is often the need for some new corn before the ordinary corns are ready to husk. Here Hoffman "Early 90-Day" fits in fine.

PLANT A FEW ACRES FOR SOME EARLY CORN. True, you will be able to realize a heavier yield with your other corn—but where you need early-developed corn that will be fit to feed early in the fall, you will have it in this variety.

In favorable seasons this corn matures in ninety to ninety-five days. It makes a fodder of medium size. Often grows two good ears on a stalk. The ears are not large—just medium in size. The cob is thin—husks very easily. Grain is surprisingly large for so early a corn. It has a rich golden color. Order early.

"Eureka Ensilage"

This is another special Silage Corn. Grows to great height and is very leafy. A favorite variety in many sections where the Silo must provide feed for an extra long time. "Eureka" surely gives tonnage. It is used on many hundreds of dairy farms, and known for its ability to produce a large quantity of ensilage. Ears will not mature in Pennsylvania, except in very favorable seasons, but the folks using "Eureka" don't want ears—they want stalk and leaves—and they surely do get them when planting this favorite variety.

"Stowell's Evergreen" Sweet Corn

The fine old standby whenever good-cropping varieties of sweet corn are in mind. Fine producer of nice ears. Makes good fodder, too. Splendid quality seed—grown right here at Landisville. You'll be highly pleased with this seed. See Price List.

SOY BEANS

Some Facts About Soy Beans

Soy Beans cut green and packed with corn for silage—1 part Soys to 4 parts Corn will make a perfect ration of more value than corn silage alone.

Ground Soy Beans are greedily eaten by all stock — easily digested—have a tonic effect.

Corn and Soys grown together can be hogged down with convenience and profit.

Planted in corn, Soys will aid the corn rather than curtail it. Nitrogen gathered by the Soys become available to the corn.

Soys are a legume and gather nitrogen from the air. Your soil will improve. There is nothing better to plow under for rapid soil enrichment while producing crops of valuable feed.

Soys can be grown on land too poor and acid to produce Clover.

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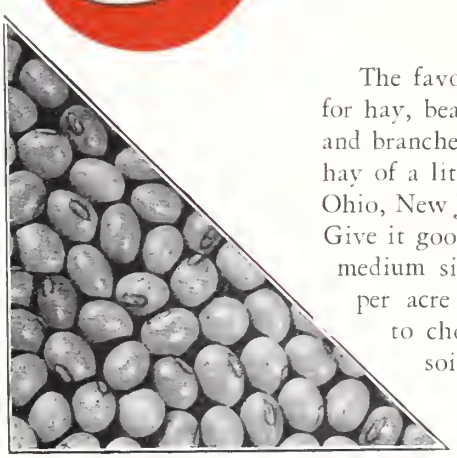

Here is a great legume crop, with a wide range of uses. Entire plant is valuable for forage. Grain has high feeding value. Fine for soil improvement. Its hay or silage is heavy in protein. Mixed with corn, makes a well-balanced feed of high nutrition.

Improve Soils Quickly

But Soy Beans sown without proper inoculation of the seed, will take out of the soil more than they can put in. If properly inoculated, the Soy Bean becomes a great gatherer of nitrogen. Inoculation is important to the success and value of Soy Beans. See page 10.

Succeed Anywhere

Kind of soil does not seem to matter much. The inoculating bacteria require a sweet soil for their best work. Where lime is lacking—the soil sour or acid, lime should be added to help these germs do the job right for you.

Fast Growers

Soy Beans grow fast—they hold their own in the fight against weeds. Seem free from attacks by disease. Stand drouth well. Also stand considerable moisture.

Don't plant Soy Beans too early. Ground must be warm or the beans will rot. Around corn-planting time and later is best.

"WILSON BLACK" SOY BEANS

(Sometimes called "Early Wilson")

The favorite Soy Bean among Eastern farmers—best general-purpose variety—for hay, beans and silage. On account of its wonderful growth and slender stems and branches, the "Wilson Black" variety makes fine hay, a little more of it, and hay of a little better quality. This variety matures beans in lower Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and States to the South. The Wilsons will do well on poor soils. Give it good soil to produce forage—poor soil to produce beans. The Wilson is a medium size, jet-black bean. Will yield 20 bu. beans per acre—over 30 bu. per acre have been secured. Beginners not sure as to variety, will do well to choose on the "Wilson Black." It is a great variety for hay, forage, soiling, and green manuring. Will give all-around satisfaction.

(Other Varieties Soy Beans—*next page.*)

"Manchu" Soy Beans

This variety is widely used in Pennsylvania, and nearby States. It is a good all-purpose bean. Seed is of medium size, yellow, with small, dark mark where it was fastened to the pod. The Manchu does not lose its seed easily by shelling out. Produces seed at a heavy rate. Valuable for forage—grows tall—erect—bushy. A good variety for hogging down. Matures beans in about 110 days.

"Virginia" Soy Beans

A brown, rather flat, oblong bean—suited for Marysand, Virginia, Delaware, southern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio. Productive of beans—makes good forage.

"Mammoth Yellow" Soy Beans

This variety will not mature beans in the North. May be grown on soils so barren that other crops will die for want of fertility. Make a tall growth—coarser in texture than other sorts. Valuable to plant with corn for silage, or for plowing under.

"Illini" Soy Beans (Early)

A yellow bean. Earliest on our list. Produces fine hay—but not as much as the later kinds. Yields heavily of beans. Two weeks earlier than Manchu.

SOY BEANS

Some Pointers on Growing

Prepare Soil Well—Kill weeds—cultivate often before planting.

Don't Plant Too Early—Soil must be warm. A week or ten days after corn is safe. Soys will rot in cold, wet soil.

Don't Plant Deep—1½ inches is about right.

Inoculation is Important—Proper gathering of nitrogen will not take place unless you supply the germ to start the action.

Plant Either in Rows or Broadcast—Broadcast and harrow in, 1½ bushels per acre. Drilling with all holes open, 1¼ bushels. Planting in rows 20 to 36 inches apart—the beans two or three inches on the row—two to four pecks per acre.

How to Plant—Most corn planters can be adapted, by getting a special disc. Grain drills are frequently used by plugging two out of every three holes.

Harvesting—For hay—cut when half pods are full grown and top leaves begin to yellow. Cut when there is no dew. Let lie in swaths until leaves are wilted, but not brittle. Rake early in wind-rows, but cure thoroughly several days. Then put them in small cocks and allow several more days. Prevent loss of leaves. For beans, let stand until half the pods are dry.

Harvesting Sudan Grass

SUDAN GRASS

Sudan grows quickly. First crop is often ready to cut in 50 to 70 days after planting. Second crop sometimes inside the next 45 to 50 days. The plant stools remarkably. Its hay is equal to Timothy hay—analysis shows 9.13% protein. Stems are not extra heavy even though plant grows tall. For hay, cut the Sudan when in bloom or a little earlier—about the time the heads appear.

Sudan is an annual—reseeded each year. When other grasses wither because of dry weather, Sudan keeps supplying good rich pasture.

Don't sow Sudan until the soil is warm—corn-planting time or a little later. Seed can be drilled or broadcast—cover a half-inch. Broadcast 18 to 24 pounds per acre. Sudan is often sown with Soy Beans or Cow Peas, making a fine combination. Sudan is a quick, sure, heavy producer of hay, pasture or ensilage.

COW PEAS

Please do not confuse Cow Peas with Canada Peas mentioned on page 12. They are entirely different. Cow Peas dare not be planted early—not until after corn-planting time.

Cow Peas have much the same uses as Soy Beans, namely: improvement of soil—hay production—forage—silage—and peas. The hay has just about the same feeding values. Methods of growing, seeding and harvesting correspond. Both crops are great producers of nitrogen when properly inoculated. There are two chief differences. Cow Peas can be grown on even poorer ground than Soys—Cow Peas are more recumbent than Soys, and therefore more difficult to harvest. For pasturing, hogging or turning under for soil improvement, the trailing habit is no objection. . . . Plant 1½ inches deep. Inoculate the seed.

"New Era"

This popular variety matures early, has more erect habits than other sorts. Mows easily. Vines are fine, with many branches. Makes good hay.

"Whippoorwill"

A good, general-purpose variety. Has many friends. Is a vigorous grower. Early, fairly erect. Yields well both of hay and grain.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE SEED

A quick pasture for cattle, hogs and sheep. Frequently sown in mixtures of Oats and Canada Peas. Grows thickly in six to eight weeks. Sown into corn the last cultivation will make a good Fall pasture. May be sown Spring, Summer or Fall. When plowed under, the soil is benefited. Rape will do well in any kind of soil and thrives under almost any conditions.

MILLETS

May be seeded all of June and July. Will produce an abundance of hay quickly—will grow on poor land. Safe rule is to cut Millet when the seed-heads have come on about one-third of the plants, before the growth is too woody.

Golden Millet. This variety (formerly called German) grows quickly, is easily cured—is of fine texture of stems—makes nutritious hay. Sow 3 pecks to one bushel per acre for hay. About 2 weeks later than Hungarian, but more leafy and makes perhaps better hay. Takes 7 to 9 weeks to make a crop. 48 pounds per bushel.

Hungarian Millet. This variety is widely known and a reliable sort. Adapted to the North. For hay, sow 3 pecks per acre. 48 pounds per bushel.

Japanese Millet. Grows taller. Grows on poor soils. Some call it 'Million Dollar Grass.' Has been known to yield twenty tons of hay to the acre. When fed green, should be cut just before seed-heads appear. Japanese Millet is more difficult to cure than Golden Millet, yet if well cured makes a valuable hay. Sow ½ bushel per acre—seed should be covered. 32 pounds per bushel.

Golden Millet and Cow Peas Mixed make a splendid combination for either hay or green feed better than either seed sown by itself. Sow about 3 pecks Golden Millet with 1 bushel Cow Peas per acre. Cut when Millet is in bloom, regardless of maturity of Cow Peas at that time.

SORGHUM

Sorghum is of the Sugar Cane family. Valuable for forage. Grows somewhat like corn. May be cut two to three times. Excellent feed, either dry or green, for cattle and live stock. Stands drought well. Is a rapid grower. Don't plant until soil is warm. If you broadcast, sow 2 bushels per acre. If drilled, 1¼ bushel. Plant one to two inches deep. If planted in rows, seeds should be one inch apart and the rows just far enough apart to permit cultivation. Feed value of sorghum is greater if cut before head appears. The younger it is cut the quicker the growth of the next crop. See Price List.

COW HORN TURNIP

Cow Horn Turnips for soil improvement—often sown in corn fields. Not a legume, but they reach down into the subsoil and bring up considerable fertilizer to the top. Improve the condition of the soil. Tops are eagerly eaten by sheep and poultry. Cost is slight—sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

SPRING VETCH

Also known as Common or Oregon Vetch. Is not hardy like the Winter Vetch. Will not survive our Winters. Popular with many farmers—sown early in the Spring with Oats, Rye, or Barley. The seed is usually lower in price than Winter Vetch, and is sown at a little heavier rate per acre. See Price List.

HOG PASTURE MIXTURE

Annual

This is a mixture of Spring grains, grasses, vetches, field peas, forage plants, etc.—ten to twelve sorts. Sown in the late Spring, for rapid growth of pasture suitable for hogs. Large hog raisers have bought it by the ton. This Pasture has profitably fattened hogs without the use of grain. Makes good pasture for other cattle. Most of the plants grow again after being pastured off. This makes the alternating of pasture plots desirable—after one plot has been pastured, it can be fenced off, and will grow up again, while another plot is taking its place. Sow 70 pounds to the acre, one to two inches deep. See Price List.

WINTER (Hairy) VETCH

Here is a crop that should more widely used by Eastern farmers. It is grown extensively in the North Central States—very popular in the South. Winter Vetch is truly a valuable friend of the farmer. Good for hay, pasture, and for soil improvement. In fact, is just about the best of the leguminous winter cover and green manuring crops that you can plant. It is very hardy—will survive severest tests of winter.

Winter Vetch is an annual, but it drops its seed freely and will renew itself and last for years. Various Experiment Stations have claimed that the value of an acre of Vetch to the soil is from $16 to $48 in commercial fertilizer. When sown by itself 60 lbs. of seed may be sown per acre. It is, however, advisable to sow a half-bushel of Wheat or Rye with about 40 to 50 lbs. of Vetch per acre, to act as a support to the Vetch. Vetch will thrive in the most barren soils and upbuild them at the same time. We furnish high-grade seed. Inoculate with "Hoffman's Inoculant," offered page 10. See Price List.

"Crow Repellent"

(for Treating Seed Corn)

Protect your newly-planted corn during the period when it is most easily damaged, by ridding your crop of crows and other corn-pulling birds and animals. It saves loss of seed and labor of replanting. It positively will not clog any planter. It is non-poisonous and will not injure the seed or any kind of corn. It is more effective, more convenient to use, and more economical than any other material. Will not kill birds or animals, but keeps them away. Hastens germination. Helps to insure largest yield per acre. Please add extra for postage—small cans, 5c.; large can, 10c.

LOWER PRICES

1 bu. Seed Corn size.....$0.60
2 bu. Seed Corn size..... 1.00
4 bu. Seed Corn size..... 1.75

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Does Your Soil Need Lime

How Much Does It Need? Alfalfa, Red Clover, Sweet Clover, all require lime. Most other crops benefit by it. Lime corrects acidity, sets free plant-food, improves texture of the soil, and is necessary to the activity of nitrogen-gathering bacteria. To apply less lime than needed, means loss of fertility and poorer crops. To apply more lime than you need wastes money. Save money—test your soil—know exactly what it requires.

Soiltex Tells What Your Soil Needs. It is quick, easy, accurate. Tells in a few minutes if soil is acid, and how much lime it needs. Each outfit, $1.00 (postpaid) makes 75 to 100 tests. Full directions, color chart and lime table included. Costs about 1 cent per test.

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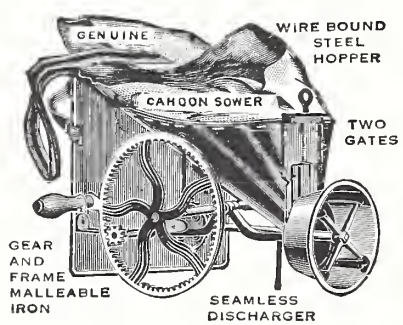
A Good Seed Sower



The "Cahoon" is an accurate and durable Seeder. It is made of steel, iron and brass and will last as long as any farmer and still be as serviceable as when new. Full directions go with every machine. Adjustments are easily made, and it is a pleasure to operate. Sent to our customers—packed in corrugated fibre boxes—postage prepaid, for $4.50 each. Include one with your Seed Order. It will give real satisfaction.

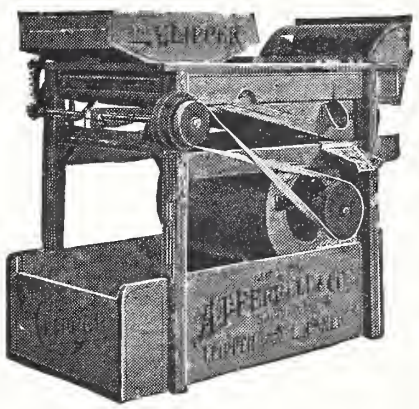
"Clipper" Seed Cleaner

A good Seed Cleaner should be on every farm. It will pay for itself in a short time—and keep on paying its owner every year he uses it.

If you sow your own grain or grass seed, you need a "Clipper" Seed Cleaner to make it 'fit to sow.' The cost is small, the up-keep is nothing. It is well made, nicely finished, light running. Will last a life-time.

Experience has shown that no other mill cleans so clean—none other sells so cheaply. The "Clipper" is used by Seedsmen, Agriculture Colleges, and Experiment Stations throughout the world.

Plain Directions for Separating go with each machine. They are very easily understood.



The "Clipper" Screen Outfit (*12 screens*) handles Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Red and Alsike Clovers, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy, Millet, Flax, Peas, Beans, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Seed Corn, Clover containing buckhorn, plantain or ripple, Timothy seed containing pepper grass seed and sorrel; Cane seed, Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn—separating corn from oats.

The Vertical Air Blast of the "Clipper" is a feature that no other cleaner has. It makes most difficult separations that can be made in no other way.

Guarantee: *You must be pleased with the work of the "Clipper" Cleaner or you may return it promptly in good condition for refund of its cost.*

No. 1-B "Clipper" is a farm-size hand or power mill that will clean 20 bu. Seed Wheat per hour, or 10 bushels of Timothy seed per hour. Dimensions: length, 4 ft. 8 in.; width, 2 ft. 2 in.; height, 3 ft. 8 in.; weight, crated, 185 lbs.

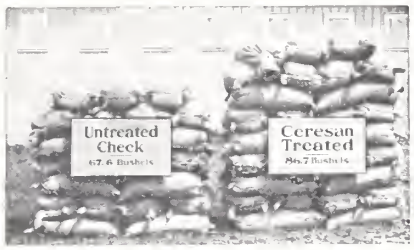
No. 2-B "Clipper" does exactly the same work as the No. 1-B, but its capacity per hour is 25 bu. grain and 15 bu. grass seed. Its screens are 6 inches wider. Dimensions: 4 ft. 8 in. long; 2 ft. 8 in. wide; 3 ft. 8 in. high. Crated weight, 210 lbs. Can be run by hand for certain cleaning, but for most cleaning power should be applied—¼-horse power is sufficient.

No. 1-B Size .. $35.00 No. 2-B Size .. $41.00

Freight paid to any Railroad Station in the Eastern States.

"Ceresan"—for Oats, Barley, Wheat

Why lose part of your grain crops through smuts and other diseases? Treat all seed grains with Ceresan before sowing. Effective in controlling stinking smut and seed-borne flag smut of wheat; blight caused by seed-borne scab; smuts of oats; covered smut and stripe of barley; and seed-borne stem smut of rye. Seed may be treated in spare time. Ceresan is harmless to



Ceresan gave 19.1 bushels more oats per acre

seed, does not injure grain drills. Only 2 ounces needed per bushel of seed wheat, rye, sorghums or millets and 3 ounces for oats and barley. *Ask for Free Booklet.* Prices: 1 lb., $0.75; 5 lb., $3.00; 25 lbs., $12.50.

"Semesan Jr."—for Seed Corn

Treat your Seed Corn with Semesan Jr. W. M. Miller of Illinois, gained 5 bushels Corn per acre. Semesan Jr. costs but 3c to 4c per acre of field corn. Destructive diseases, when they exist on the seed, cause seed decay, seedling blight, rotten roots and many nubbin-bearing stalks. Semesan Jr. destroys such diseases on the seed without injury. Permits earlier planting, by protecting against rotting in cold, wet soil. Makes better, larger crops. Easily applied. Does not slow up planter. Use 2 ounces per bushel. *Ask for Free Booklet.* Prices: 4 oz., $0.50; 1 lb., $1.75; 5 lb., $8.00; 25 lb., $31.25.

Treat seed potatoes with Semesan Bel

"Semesan Bel"—for Seed Potatoes

Grow a larger, more profitable potato crop with Semesan Bel—*the Instantaneous seed potato dip.* A sure safe-guard against disease. A rapid, effective potato disinfectant—much better than old fashioned methods. Just mix Semesan Bel with water, dip your potatoes, drain and plant. No time to soak necessary. May be used with cold water. Harmless to sprouted potatoes. One man can treat from 200 to 400 bushels per day. Generally controls seed-borne diseases—scab, rhizoctonia, black leg. Prevents rotting caused by certain soil-borne organisms. Promotes uniform growth. Booklet Free. Prices: 4 oz., $0.50; 1 lb., $1.75; 5 lbs., $8.00; 25 lb., $31.25. . . A 4 oz. can treats 15 to 20 bu.

LAWN SEED

A good lawn is not hard to make, if the right start is made. Good seed plays a great big part in it. *Hoffman's Lawn Seed* is composed of close-growing, fine-leaved, hardy grasses that will live through severe winters, stand steady use, and keep a good appearance. If carefully seeded on well-prepared soil, it will produce a most beautiful sward—even—fine in texture. Sow this seed with the assurance that you have the best to be had. If you could see the many splendid lawns that were sown to this seed you would be promptly convinced of its superiority.

Besides the regular Hoffman Lawn Seed listed above, there is also in stock the Hoffman *Shady-Lawn* Seed—a fine mixture of special grasses adapted to shady places.

We also offer the imported *Bent Grasses.* It must be noted that these latter grasses are more costly, and required almost continuous watering. But they do produce splendid results.

Lawn-Making Pointers

If your good top-soil has been removed through grading, apply some good clean fertile ground. Or build up your ground with well-rotted manure. Special lawn fertilizers are available too. Work the ground into as fine shape as possible. If you can let it stand a week or ten days, the soil will settle and weeds will begin coming. Then give it a final raking to destroy the young weed plants. Now sow your seed—and *use enough seed.* A pound to 150 to 175 sq. ft. Twice that quantity won't hurt. Divide the seeding—half by walking one direction, the other half at right angles to the first. Rake in the seed lightly—cover it just a little. A light rolling will help too. Sprinkle with a light spray to avoid washing. Keep watering it often, and after once rooted, give it plenty of water at a time. Don't cut too soon. . . . . *Sow Hoffman's Seed.*

Your Seed Orders Appreciated Here

Please feel free to write us at any time for Seed Prices, free Samples or Information. And whenever Seed is needed on your farm—may we please supply it? Small orders—or large orders—both are welcome here. All will be filled promptly and with seed that just can't help but please you! Let us serve you.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

EXAMINE YOUR SEED ON ARRIVAL

It must be satisfactory or may be returned at once—and we will refund your money—paying all freight.

Bags Are Free and not weighed in with Seed. Full net weight guaranteed. No extra charge for bags. Please don't forget this important offer.

Freight will be Paid on these conditions—please read them. (Always remember this very important offer.) Freight shipments of 300 lbs. or over will have freight charges prepaid to any railroad freight station in—

Pennsylvania	Ohio	Connecticut
New Jersey	Delaware	Rhode Island
New York	Virginia	Massachusetts
Maryland	West Virginia	

If your station is outside above States—and your shipment of 300 lbs. and over, 35c. per hundred pounds of weight, may be deducted from your remittance when ordering. This plan helps you pay the freight.

Shipments are started from Landisville, on either the "Pennsylvania Railroad" (main line) or on tracks of the "Reading Company."

When Orders Come in at Wrong Price. Seed markets are often unsteady—prices may change. If your orders should be overpaid, extra seed is added, or a check mailed to pay balance due. Many hundreds of such checks are mailed each season. *If underpaid* shall we ask for more money or decrease the quantity of seed? Please tell us what to do. We will strain a point whenever we can to accommodate you. Prices do change. New Price List cheerfully mailed any time you ask.

Express Shipments are sent "Charges Collect" at your station. If shipment is 300 lbs. or over, we'll help you pay charges, by refunding amount of freight we would have paid or allowed, per Freight Offers.

Shipments by Mail. Add mailing charges to cost of seed when you remit. Seven cents for first pound, 1 cent each additional pound, within 150 miles of Landisville. 150 to 300 miles, first pound 8 cents, each additional pound 2 cents. 300 to 600 miles, 8 cents and 4 cents. Add one extra pound for packing weight. Landisville is 7 miles west of Lancaster, 30 east of Harrisburg, 70 west of Philadelphia, 60 north of Baltimore, 35 southeast of Reading.

Seed Samples Free. If you wish samples, just ask for them. We'll gladly hasten them to you. Examine—compare—test them out—and it will be made plain to you why "Hoffman's Seeds Pay." Sowing these seeds on your farm in 1932 will furnish the proof that they actually do pay!

Two Ways to Pay. (1) Remit payment with order by check, money order, draft or cash by registered mail. (2) Instruct shipment by Sight Draft attached to freight Bill of Lading. In this case mention name of bank where you will pay draft when seed arrives at station.

Our References: If you want to look us up, see your own Bank or write Farmers Trust Company, Lancaster, Pa., First National Bank, Landisville, Pa., or any Farm Paper.

Terms of Acceptance.

Every care is exercised to give all customers seed of good quality that will prove pleasing and satisfactory, yet the following clause approved by the American Seed-Trade Association (of which we are members) and same as published by other responsible seed firms, is to be made plain. *A. H. Hoffman, Inc., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.* If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned. *Hoffman's Seeds will please you and pay you.*

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Department of Agriculture.

Hoffman's Seeds Pay

Prices Inside

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.:—I send herewith $..... by M. O. Check Draft Cash for which send the following seed. This order is given on conditions printed in your Catalog and that I may take advantage of your Money-Back Offer if goods are not satisfactory.

Name .....

Post Office ..... (R.F.D. No.) **State** .....

Ship to—
Name of Place .....

In What State ..... **In What County** .....

SHIP BY—Please mark below by which way orders shall be shipped

FREIGHT ☐ (Consult Freight Paid Offer)

EXPRESS ☐ (Charges to be paid by the buyer at his station)

MAIL ☐ (See Rates, Catalog page 30)

Please write your order in the spaces inside and back of this folder. Kindly use the spaces below for any additional orders, instructions, or remarks. Thanks! . . . . . A. H. HOFFMAN, INC., Landisville, Pa.

Cost of Items Ordered

In Column 1		
" " 2		
" " 3		
" " 4		
" " 5		
" " 6		
Total Cost of Order		

FEBRUARY 10, 1932. . . . All quotations are made subject to change. . . . . See Freight Paid—Bags Free Offers—next page.

HOFFMAN'S

PRICE LIST

Quantity	Price Per Bu.	Cost $	Cost ¢
SEED OATS (32 lbs. per Bushel)			
Peerless	$ .72		
Silver Mine	.75		
Swedish Select	.80		
White Russian	.95		
Shadeland Eclipse	1.20		
Shadeland Climax	1.15		
"CERESAN"—An effective treatment for Seed Oats, Barley, Grains — see quoted on other side of this sheet.			
BARLEY (48 lbs. per Bushel)			
Bearded--Wisconsin Ped.	$ 1.30		
Alpha	1.50		
Velvet	1.30		
Beardless	1.50		
SPRING GRAINS			
Marquis Spring Wheat	$ 1.90		
Speltz	1.30		
Spring Rye	1.80		
Japanese Buckwheat	1.40		
CANADA PEAS			
Canada Field Peas	$ 3.40		
SOY BEANS (60 lbs. per Bushel)			
Wilson Black	$ 1.50		
Manchu	1.50		
Virginia	1.60		
Early Yellow	1.60		
Mammoth Yellow	1.60		
Mixed Soy Beans	1.45		
Order Hoffman's Inoculant for treating Beans and Peas—see next page			
COW PEAS (60 lbs. per Bushel)			
New Era	$ 2.30		
Whippoorwill	2.40		
Column 1 TOTAL			

Quantity	Price Per Lb.	Price Per Bu.	Cost $	Cost ¢
ALFALFA SEED (60 lbs. per Bushel)				
Northwest (U. S. Verified)	.21	$11.50		
Kansas (U. S. Verified)	.19	10.25		
Genuine Grimm (U. S. Verified)	.26	14.50		
Certified Grimm (State Sealed)	.30	16.75		
It pays well to treat your Alfalfa Seed with Hoffman's Inoculant—see next page				
CLOVER SEED (60 lbs. per Bushel)				
Extra Alsike	.19	$10.75		
Economy Alsike	.17	9.75		
Extra Red Clover (U. S. Verified)	.21	11.75		
Economy Red Clover (U. S. Verified)	.19	10.75		
Extra Mammoth Clover (U. S. Verified)	.21	12.00		
Safe Red Clover	.19	10.75		
White Sweet	.09	4 80		
Yellow Sweet	.10	5.20		
Dwarf White Sweet	.10	5.00		
Crimson	.11	5.60		
White Dutch Clover (per lb.)		.45		
Japan (Lespedeza) (per lb.)		.16		
Korean (Lespedeza) (per lb.)		.19		
Treating the Clovers and other legume seeds with Hoffman's Inoculant is profitable. . . See next page for prices				
CLOVER MIXTURES				
"Economical" (About ½ Red Clover—¼ Alsike—¼ Timothy) (56 lbs. per Bushel)	.17	$ 8.50		
Alsike & Timothy (Contains over 20% Alsike—very clean) (45 lbs. per Bushel)	.10	3.80		
Column 2 TOTAL				

ARM SEEDS

ORDER SHEET

In Columns 2 and 3, the 'per bushel' prices apply to quantities of ½ bushel or more. Smaller lots at 'per pound' prices.

Quantity	Price Per Lb.	Price Per Bu.	Cost $	Cost ¢
GRASS SEEDS				
Hay & Pasture	32 lb. .18	$ 4.90		
Kentucky Blue	14 lb. .20	2.50		
Fancy Red Top	32 lb. .16	4.45		
Canada Blue	14 lb. .21	2.70		
Orchard Grass	14 lb. .15	1.85		
Meadow Fescue	24 lb. .10	2.20		
Native Rye	24 lb. .09	2.05		
Perennial Rye	24 lb. .15	3.00		
Pacey Rye	24 lb. .16	3.20		
Bromus Inermis	14 lb. .23	2.95		
Tall Meadow Oat	14 lb. .22	2.80		

Any special mixture of these Pasture Grasses (or any mixing of other seeds) will be cheerfully made up here, with no extra cost to you. Just command us.

TIMOTHY SEED
(45 lbs. per Bushel)

"Farmer's Choice"	.09	$ 3.20		

SUNDRY SEEDS

Spring Vetch	50 lb. .08	$ 3.60		
Winter Vetch	60 lb. .12	6.40		
Amber Sorghum	50 lb. .06	2.25		
Sudan Grass	(per lb.)	.06		
Dwarf Essex Rape	(per lb.)	.08		
Hog Pasture	(per lb.)	.06		
Cow Horn Turnip	(per lb.)	.45		

LAWN SEED

Hoffman's Lawn	(per lb.)	$ .35		
Shady Lawn	(per lb.)	.40		
Creeping Bent	(per lb.)	.90		
Rhode Island Bent	(per lb.)	.90		

MILLETS

Golden Millet	.09	$ 2.55		
Hungarian Millet	.08	2.30		
Japanese Millet	.09	1.75		

Column 3 TOTAL

Quantity	Price Per Bu.	Cost $	Cost ¢
SEED CORN (56 lbs. per Bushel)			
Lancaster Co. Sure Crop	$ 2.50		
White Cap Yellow Dent	2.50		
Red Cob White	2.30		
Golden Queen	2.50		
Reid's Yellow Dent	2.50		
Hoffman 90-Day	2.75		
Early Leaming	2.50		
Long's Champion	2.50		
Improved Leaming	2.50		
Yellow Flint	2.50		
Johnson County White	2.40		
Eureka Ensilage	2.50		
Early Clarage	2.50		

Avoid bird damage to your corn—apply 'Crow Repellent' to the seed—
See prices next page

SEED POTATOES
(Maine-grown, 2½-bu. sack)

Irish Cobbler, Certified	$ 3.50		
Green Mountain "	3.50		
Early Surprise "	3.50		
Early Ohio	3.50		
Sir Walter Raleigh	3.50		
Carman No. 3	3.50		
(New York State, 2-bu. sack)			
Russets, Certified	3.00		
White Rurals "	3.00		
Rural New Yorker "	3.00		
(Michigan-grown, 2-bu. sack)			
Certified Russets	3.40		
Russet No. 2's	3.30		
Special Russets	3.00		

Treating Seed Potatoes with Semesan Bel has proven quite profitable—see next page. Cost is very low this year

Column 4 TOTAL

Please Note these three Offers

—they are important parts of our prices

1. Freight is Paid

On 300 lbs. and over—into certain States—page 30 of Catalog explains. This is very important.

2. Bags are Free

There is no extra charge for Bags. Full net weight of Seed guaranteed.

3. You Must Be Pleased

With every bag of Hoffman Seed you buy—see page 30 of Catalog.

"HOFFMAN INOCULANT"

(Prices below include Prepaid Postage)

Number of Cans		Price Per Can	$	¢
For Alfalfa and Sweet Clover				
2½	Bu. Sizes	$2.25		
1	Bu. "	1.00		
½	Bu. "	.60		
¼	Bu. "	.35		
For Clovers—Red, Alsike, Mammoth, White				
2½	Bu. Sizes	$2.25		
1	Bu. "	1.00		
½	Bu. "	.60		
¼	Bu. "	.35		
For Soy Beans				
5	Bu. Sizes	$2.25		
2	Bu. "	1.10		
1	Bu. "	.60		
½	Bu. "	.35		
For Vetch and Canada Peas				
5	Bu. Sizes	$2.25		
2	Bu "	1.10		
1	Bu. "	.60		
½	Bu. "	.35		
For Cow Peas				
5	Bu. Sizes	$2.25		
2	Bu. "	1.10		
1	Bu. "	.60		
½	Bu. "	.35		
For Japan Clover or Lespedeza				
1	Bu. Sizes	$1.00		
For Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, Etc.				
¼	Bu. Sizes	$ .25		
Column 5	TOTAL			

Number of Cans	Price Per Can	$	¢
"CERESAN" *For Barley, Oats, Wheat, Etc.*			
8 oz. can	$ .50		
1 lb. can	.75		
5 lb. can	3.00		
25 lb. pail	12.50		
"SEMESAN JR." *For Seed Corn only*			
4 oz. can	$ .50		
1 lb. can	1.75		
5 lb. can	8.00		
"SEMESAN BEL" *For Seed Potatoes*			
4 oz. can	$ .50		
1 lb can	1.75		
5 lb. can	8.00		
25 lb. pail	31.25		

Above Disinfectants cannot be sent by mail — they must be sent by Freight or Express. Order same shipped along with your seeds.

CROW REPELLENT *For Treating Seed Corn*			
1 bu. Size can	$ .60		
2 bu. Size can	1.00		
4 bu. Size can	1.75		
"CAHOON" SEED SOWERS			
(Postpaid) each	$4.50		
CLIPPER SEED CLEANERS (Freight Paid in East)			
No. 1-B size	$35.00		
No. 2-B size	41.00		
"SOILTEX" *For Testing Soils*			
Outfit Postpaid	$1.00		
Column 6	TOTAL		

Mail Direct to A. H. Hoffman, Inc., Landisville, (Lancaster Co.) Pa.

SO MUCH has been said about farmers, and so much of it inaccurate, that we hesitate to add anything to it. But we've lived with farmers, dealt with them, worked with them for a third of a century —and do have just one thing we'd like to say.

It don't take much imagination to remember that every REAL addition to national or international wealth comes out of the ground in some form or other. And the two main things that come out of the ground are minerals and farm products. It's mostly a matter of luck when minerals are located in big quantities. It's mostly a matter of hard work when farm products are produced. So farmers are generally hard working,—and, too, they're mostly level headed. For they're in at the start of things and know real values rather than the fictitious ones which city dwellers are apt to get.

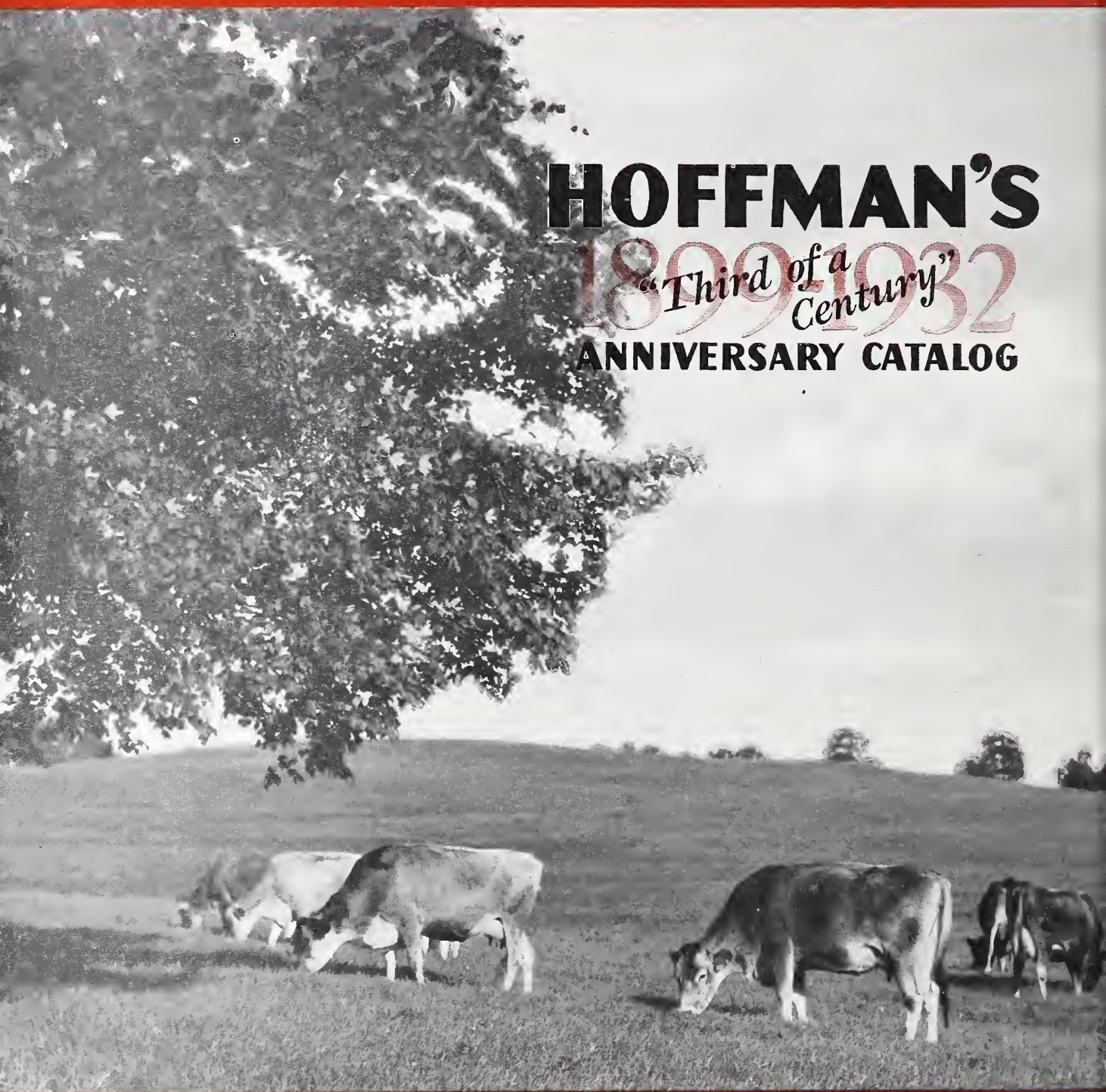
Politicians say a lot of insincere things about farmers—to get their votes. Writers and artists make exaggerated pictures of farmers—because they themselves are living a sort of imaginary life instead of a real one, and haven't that level, straight-ahead way of looking at things the farmer has. As a matter of plain fact the farmer is neither the angel with wings that the politicians tell him he is, nor is he the simple, gullible man writers and artists make him out to be. He is intensely human, and probably the most normal, the sanest citizen in the world today because he literally has both feet on the ground.

The world has been in a bad mess. Maybe politicians put it there, maybe bankers, maybe business men, certainly farmers did not. America was the last nation to get into the mess. America seems to be the first nation to start out of the mess— though we still have quite a way to go. We believe American farmers are right now playing a most important part in this gradual return of prosperity—and we're not surprised.

For American farmers created modern agriculture machinery. American farmers improved the strains of stock, poultry and crop seeds to secure largest production per acre. American farmers developed crop rotation and other modern farm practices. American farmers have definitely proved that the best, in the long run, is always the cheapest and pays the most. American farming has become the standard the rest of the world is following.

From the orders already received while this catalog is still on the press we notice one thing,—and that's why we're adding this page. We notice that the bulk of the orders are for clover, alfalfa and pasture grasses—and the best of each. This means that the farmer is rebuilding his crops and soil for both this year and the future. That he's following the same level headed policies he's followed in the past. It means, too, that there's a safe foundation on which national prosperity can be rebuilt. Our hat is off to the farmer and we wish for him, and believe he will have again, prosperity.

Seeds *for your farm*



HOFFMAN'S

1899 "Third of a Century" 1932

ANNIVERSARY CATALOG

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CLEAN HARDY TESTED SOUND